The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,193.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ...	Rs. 52	0
including postage ...	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ...	" 28	0
including postage ...	" 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town ...	" 16	0
including postage ...	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town ...	" 6	0
including postage ...	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash ...	" 0	4
Back Numbers ...	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ...	Rs. 4	0
Repetition ...	" 2	0
First insertion, each line ...	" 0	6
Second insertion ...	" 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions ...	" 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each ...	" 1	0

SHIPPING.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNSTERVILLE—November 9th, at Lausanne, Canton Vaud, Switzerland, the wife of Lionel Dunsterville, Esq., Captain H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GREGORY—December 31st, at 15-1 Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. Gregory, Esq., of a daughter.

HERKLOTS—January 1st, at Bhowanipore, the wife of D. G. Herklots, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MORAN—December 30th, at her residence, 32, Dhurmtollah, Mrs. Elizabeth Moran, relict of Patrick Moran, Esq., of Berhampore, aged 68 years, 6 months, and 29 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

HODSON—SANDERSON—January 2nd, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bangalore, by the Rev. Thos. Hodson, Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Sanderson, Wesleyan Missionary, to R. G. Hodson, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Mysore Territory.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

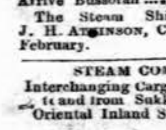
First Class ... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class ... 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co. 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Hauscom, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

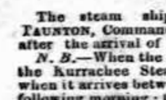
Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
" Bushire	12th	" Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

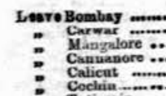
The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 5 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after; but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1*
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2†
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., J. Maddison, R. N. R. Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

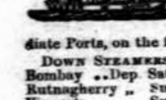
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.	Calicut "	Sunday.
Goa "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta "	Monday.	Mangalore "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Wednesday.	Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry "	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 13th January at 2 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.



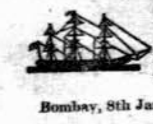
THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)



THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A. 1. at Lloyds, H. D. Rowe, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain Rowe, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation.*

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.



THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain Everitt, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January 1866, calling at Cannanore, if sufficient inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," Tons 1,250, W. Broughton Pryce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Pryce.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," (1,646 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th January, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," 1,603 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, 15th January at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Thursday, 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by noon of 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 8th January 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Countess Russell*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *Countess Russell.*

Bombay, 6th January 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with the sale of the Company's property in the Fort, and transacting such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The Liquidator requests that holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank Shares who have not yet paid the contributory Call of Rupees Twenty per Share now due, will do so at once, as otherwise they will render themselves liable to forfeit their claim to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India from 1st instant, and to participate in the current half year's dividend.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, January, 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in order to carry out the arrangement for amalgamation with the National Bank of India (Limited) as from the 1st January 1866, it has been found necessary to make a Call of Rupees Twenty per share in the Capital of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited). This Call is made payable at the office of the National Bank of India on or before the said 1st day of January 1866, after which date interest at the rate of 15 per cent will be charged on any Calls then remaining unpaid.

On payment of this Call holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank stock will be entitled to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India as from 1st January 1866, and to receive when ready National Bank of India Certificates in exchange for Indo-Egyptian shares in the proportion of 2 shares in the National Bank of India of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, but having only Rs. 250 per share paid up for every 5 shares of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank having Rs. 100 per share paid up.

The Liquidator when notifying this Call deems it as well to state, for the information of Shareholders, that it is made to cover sundry claims on Bankrupt Estates which the National Bank of India is unable to take over, and that he fully anticipates when the Dividends from the Estates referred to are realized he will be in a position to refund about one half of the amount of this Call to the holders of the Call Receipts. Due notice of refund will be given.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th December 1865.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his office up to noon on FRIDAY the 12th instant, for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids from Bombay to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

Invalids	...	102
Men in health	...	70
Children	...	41

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 30th January 1866.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1866.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2276, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a letter from Captain S. Osborn, Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 6223, on the subject of the overbridges question.

2. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2267, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, on the subject of a notification fixing the annual rate on Houses, Buildings and Land for 1866, at 6 per cent. per annum, to be published in the *Government Gazette.*

3. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2250, dated 16th December 1865, forwarding, for the information of the Worshipful Bench, copy of his letter, No. 2219, dated 11th instant, to Cooverjee Cowasjee and others, marketmen, dealers in vegetables, fruits, &c., of Bombay, in reply to their petition dated in November 1865.

4. Also a petition to the Worshipful Bench by marketmen, frequenting the public markets.

5. A letter from Mr. P. Higgins, dated 18th December 1865, requesting the Clerk to submit to the Worshipful Bench his application for a reward for service done to the Municipality.

6. A copy of the Government Resolution, No. 2564, dated 19th December 1865, on the subject of the site for public markets on the Esplanade.

7. Contract for feeding Municipal Bullocks.

8. Draft Bye-Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay.

9. A letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 62 dated 4th January 1866, submitting for consideration applications from Ragonath Doolba Senoy and Ramcristna Hurree Shastree for superannuation pension.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1866.

To C. E. Stanger Leathes, Esquire, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—In addition to the business to be submitted to the Worshipful Bench for consideration on MONDAY next, the 15th day of January instant, I beg to inform you that it is my intention to propose the following Resolution, viz.:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to "purchase from Mr. Eduljee Framjee Dhondy for Rupees "1,830 a piece of Land containing 183-64 square yards, "situate near the Churney Road and adjoining the oarts "of Pandoorung Bhiccajee, and that the Municipal Com-"missioner be authorized to sell to Mr. Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy for Rupees 1 830 a piece of Land containing "91-82 square yards, abutting on the said Churney Road "and adjoining other land of the said Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy,"—Your most obedient servant.

(Signed.) A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged, for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATTEE HINDUSTANI and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for the passage of the undermentioned to the Ports below stated:—

From Bombay to the Andamans.—For (82) eighty-two Native Convicts. Vessel finding fittings and provisions, a Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding for them Provisions only.

From Bombay to Singapore.—For two time-expired Convicts. Vessel finding Provisions only.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offg. Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. MEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }
NANSEY CURRUMSEY. }
BHARMUL PURBUT. } Directors.
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY, }

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills*. Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above [illegible] that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight ... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight ... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight ... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866.

T. LIDBETTER & Co.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

Mr. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and Mr. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

Mr. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P M, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICES.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, 7 Rupees per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.
HOSIERS GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

ADVERTISEMENTS for No. IV. of "PUNCH IN INDIA" cannot be received later than 5 o'clock THIS EVENING.

NUMBER FOUR of "PUNCH IN INDIA" will be Published on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT. Parties requiring Extra Copies to send home by the Mail, should communicate with the Publisher at once in order to avoid disappointment.

ON the 31st of January 1866 will be sold, at the Office of the French Consular Agent at Galle, on account of whom it may concern, the condemned French Ship *La Ville de Metz*, 720 Tons, from Havre, sheeted with Yellow Metal and Metal Fastenings, with all her Masts, Sails, Yards, Riggings, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The inventory of the above can be seen at the French Vice Consulate, Bombay, 9, Rampart Row.

ALMANACS AND DIARIES.—The undersigned will receive in a few days a fresh supply of ALMANACS and DIARIES for the present year. The following are now available:—

DIETRICHSEN AND HANNAY'S Royal Almanac, Re. 1.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC with coloured plates. Re. 1.
CRUIKSHANK'S Comic Almanac. 8 as.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. Willy, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

TERMS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month ...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week, ditto ditto ...	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties ...	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit ...	7	0	0

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON and Mr. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLSON are THIS DAY admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT [illegible] consequence of his Son's death, closed the [illegible] Branch' of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

TENDERS willl be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on MONDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England (calling at Plymouth for orders). The strength of which is noted in the Margin.

22 Officers.
387 Men.
45 Women.
11 Children above 10 years
65 ditto under 10 "

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 13th of February next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the Act XIX. of 1857, that on SATURDAY the 20th day of January 1866, at 1 P. M., being two months from this date, a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Land and Press Company (Limited) and Scott Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of considering the accounts of the Liquidators.

R. HANNAY, }
R. L. TRACEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. William Felton Peel, in the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co., ceases from the 14th of November, instant, and that Mr. William Christian has been admitted a Partner therein.

PEEL, CASSELS and Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1865.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

On View.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. Simmons of Mr. H. Barraud's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The following revised Rules for the transmission of messages on the Lines of this Department will come into operation on the 15th January 1866:—

1. In assimilation to the practice in force on European Lines, messages will be charged for by groups and half groups. A group will consist of 20 words, and half a group of any number not exceeding 10.

2. A message, however short and not exceeding 20 words, will be charged for as one group. Above 20 words and not exceeding 30 as a group and a half. Above 30 words and not exceeding 40 as two groups, and so on.

3. With the exception of the prefixes "From" and "To," and the name of the *Station from* which despatched, *every word* in the address and body of the message will be charged for.

4 The number of groups being ascertained, the cost of the message will be calculated according to the following scale:—

Scale of charges for a group of 20 words.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Not exceeding...	... 100 Miles	0	8	0
Above 100 and not exceeding	200 "	1	0	0
" 200 " "	... 400 "	1	8	0
" 400 " "	... 800 "	2	0	0
" 800 " "	... 1,200 "	3	0	0
" 1,200 " "	... 1,600 "	4	0	0
" 1,400 " "	... 2,000 "	5	0	0

In addition to a Booking Fee of 8 annas on each message.

and so on, adding one Rupee for every 400 miles or fraction of 400 miles. Half the above rates will be charged for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

5. The distances between stations measured on the shortest route by which it is possible to telegraph by a Government wire will be found in the Tariff book, which may be obtained at any Government Telegraph Office, Price Three Rupees per copy.

6. Peon hire has been abolished, and in lieu thereof a fixed Booking Fee of 8 annas is to be levied on every message irrespective of its length or the distance it has to travel. This fee is to cover the expense of registering the message at the Booking Station, and of the Peon who delivers it. Should a message be sent partly by the Government and partly by Private Lines, the Booking Fee will be paid *once only* for each system of Lines.

7. Peons will deliver messages *free* to any place not exceeding five miles from the Telegraph Office. Beyond this distance messages will be sent either by Post registered, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and *pre-pay for* at the Booking Station. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the mode of delivery of a message when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Office will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.

8. Two Rupees in *addition to the above scale* will be charged for every group of 20 words sent to or from any station in Ceylon and a half rate, viz. ; 1 Rupee for every additional 10 or fraction of 10 words in excess of 20.

9. These Rates do not apply to Indo-European messages, which for the present will remain unaltered.

D. G. ROBINSON, Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—Fresh sweet American FLOUR for SALE on moderate terms. Also fresh American TOBACCO, ¼ lb. and 10 sticks, lately imported.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a BRANCH HOUSE in London, under the name of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, at 6, East India Avenue, London.

The names of the Partners at present in London are, Mr. Richard Willis and Mr. James Percy Leith; in Bombay, Mr. George Foggo and Mr. James Alexander Forbes.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs...	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle ...	...	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	...	2	0	0
Removing Shoes ...	...	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting ...	...	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. Gladding, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

GEORGE III JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇશપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 20th instant, interest will be charged at the rate of 18 Per Cent. per Annum, on all calls on shares of the above Company, remaining unpaid on above date.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Corporation will be OPENED from MONDAY the 11th instant.

Forms of Transfers may be had an application to the undersigned.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1865.

J. BURN,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
GENERAL OUTFITTER, &c.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN returning thanks to his numerous Customers, begs to draw attention [illegible] novelty in the London markets.

TWEED SUITS of very good quality from Rs. 30, all shrunk and suitable for general wear.

Every requisite in the Outfitting Department priced moderate and manufactured expressly for the climate.

GENTS' HATS and CAPS in all the new shapes.

BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

Up-Country residents can be supplied with patterns and instructions for self-measurement, and their orders executed punctually, and with despatch.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European Cutter from Buckmasters.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 7 Rampart Row, when the following Resolution, passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th ultimo, will be submitted for confirmation, viz.:—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily, in pursuance of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

In the event of this Resolution being confirmed, the Meeting will then proceed to appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

6th January 1866.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. "
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.,
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's guide and scoring books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders.
Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER'S & Co., (LIMITED.)

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly.
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good SADDLE HORSE—about 15 hands, sound, and without vice. Apply, stating where to be seen and lowest price, to "E. D. G.," *Gazette* Office.

4th January 1866.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR, skilful in the use of the THEODOLITE. Apply to Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle, R. E., Secretariat.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

NOTICES.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બામબે કમરશીઅલ અશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाबे कमर्शीअल असोसिएशन (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 1 Nesbit Row, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 16th day of January 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.—

To confirm the following Special Resolution first passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 14th December 1865, viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the Provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India."

[illegible] tion, if any.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SULLAMONJEE JULLALBHOY, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Essajee Hassajee Street, at Old Town, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 473 and 473, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the old Jamblee Street, on or towards the west by a passage and the house of Kessewjee Jadowjee, on or towards the north by the Bhundarwarra Street, and on or towards the south by the house of Sewram Assoo. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known to us in writing at our Office in Parsee Bazar Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 8th day of January 1866.

CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

THE undersigned have ON SALE at their Godowns the following Invoices of American Imports:—

An Invoice of *White Pine and Spruce Deals*, consisting of 1¼, 1½, and 2 in. White Pine.
3, 4, and 5 in. Spruce Deals and Scantlings.
1 in. Shelving, planed on one side.
1 in. Flooring or Ceiling, Tongued and Grooved and Planed on one side.

Sectional Portable Buildings.—Two Houses, 20 by 40 feet each, and 12 feet in height.

Spare Doors and Glass Windows.—An Invoice of Doors and Windows.

Glass Ware.—An Invoice consisting of 69 packages assorted.

" " " 12 "

Kerosine Oil.—396 Cases best refined.

Kerosine Oil Lamps.—An Invoice of every description K. O. Lamps.

Fan Mills for cleaning Seeds.—24 Fan Mills.

Irrigators.—Two two-horse power Irrigators.

Wind Mills with Pumps.—24 Patent Wind Mills with Pumps complete.

Chain Pumps.—4 Chain Pumps.

Mowing Machine.—1 horse power Mowing Machine.

Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cotton Sweeps, Cotton Harrows, Cotton Trucks, Seed Sowers, Wine Presses, Rice Hullers, Churns, Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Grind Stones, &c. &c.

Hops.—Invoice of 12 Bales Hops.

Iron Safes.—7 Patent Iron Safes, from Marvin and Co., New York.

Carriages and Harnesses.—2 Victoria, No Perch, Half Top Carriages, with fenders on front and hind wheels, aint claret with broad stripe and fine line of light drab, trimming of lightblue cloth, Mail Axles, Pole and Shafts. Harnesses with each Carriage.

Furniture.—An Invoice of very superior Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Bedroom Suits complete: Drawing Room Tables, extension Dining Room Tables, Side Tables, Whist Tables, Enclosed Wash Stand, Side Board, Etageres, Parloué Etagéres French Work Tables, Hall Coat Brackets, Carved Hall Brackets, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes.—4 Piano Fortes, manufactured by Stodart, one of the oldest manufacturers in England and America. These Instruments are very superior.

Also—Invoices of Preserved Meats, Fish, Soups, Fruit, &c., &c., Syrups, Cider, Arctic Freezers, &c., &c. and other *Chow Chow* Stuff usually imported from America.

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

COLLARD'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Messrs. Collard and Collard, have on hand a small consignment of their fine semi-grand square Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements, and manufactured expressly for the Bombay climate. One of these Instruments has been opened out and may be tried at the Library. Cash Rs. 1,000.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING and Co., as sole Agents from Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd, have received a very large assortment of their Photographic views of Kashmere and Scinde Valley. Size 12 by 10, Rs. 4; or 7½ by 4½, Rs. 3.

ALSO

Views of Simla, The Sutlej, Chini, Wanga Valley, &c., Lahore, Umritsur, Kangra Valley, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Mussoorie, Murree.

ALSO,

Groups of Native character.

AND OF

H. E. The Viceroy and Council. Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 each

HENRY'S GUNS AND RIFLES.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Mr. Henry's Firearms, have on hand the following:—

No. 1120.	Plain Military Patent Rifle with the complete apparatus and extra fittings, complete in case ... Rs.	295
No. 1153.	Ditto ditto with improved front sight and very complete apparatus ...	300
No. 1061.	Best Military Pattern Patent Rifle with pistol hand stocks, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, with apparatus ...	435
No. 864.	Best Double Rifle with pistol hand-stock, 17 gauge, 28-inch barrels, in case, with complete apparatus and outside leather case ...	630
No. 356.	Best Single Sporting Rifle, 36 in barrel, Newton's patent sights, and elevating checkpiece, in case, with complete apparatus ...	470
No. 1051.	Best Single Sporting Rifle with pistol hand-stock, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, in case, with very complete apparatus ...	450
No. 1007.	Ditto with 34-inch barrel ...	440
No. 893.	Ditto with Newton's patent sights, in case, with complete apparatus ...	435
No. 781.	Ditto with patent sights and apparatus, in case ...	370
No. 366.	Single Patent Rifle with extra small-bore barrel for match-shooting, fitting the same stock, patent sights, and complete apparatus ...	380
No. 367.	Double Sporting Rifle with complete apparatus ...	540

HENRY'S REVOLVERS.

These weapons are of very highly finished and superior workmanship, and contain several valuable improvements; full size in handsome case with complete apparatus. Rs. 150.

Notice.—Orders are received for Tiger or other Sporting Rifles and for all descriptions of weapon of Mr. Henry's manufacture.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Apply to M[illegible] signed.

		per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at ...	Rs.	15
Do. white do ...	"	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts...	"	32
Green Seal, *just arrived* ...	"	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine ...	"	32
Chateau Beychevelle ...	"	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry }	"	32
Good Tiffin pale ...	"	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do. do.		29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	"
" " 2 " pts.		14	"
Old Tom	Rs.	20	"

EWART LATHAM & Co.

1st September 8865.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to " Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA ... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad ... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. ... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE and HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do. ...	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown ...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints ...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal ...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	33
Claret Light Capsule ...	15
Do. Yellow Seal ...	23
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	33
Port, Black Seal ...	28
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ...	34
Do. Brand a Crown ...	[illegible]
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	[illegible]
Dry Gin, Black Seal ...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts ...	36
Do. Pints ...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186[illegible].

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ..	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	97
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ..	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
5,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	110 p ct premium
100,000	250	12	......	Alliance Bank . ..	43 p ct dis.
500,000	20	20	..	Asiatic Bank Corptn	56 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,220,000	250	175	8	Bank of India... ..	42 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ..	57 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank.	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	27 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	19 p ct dis.
2,000,00	100	100	... ..	Broker's Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank.. ..	35 p ct dis.
800 000	200	200	15	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	(inclдg n S 60 p c nm
800,000	200	2..	......	China Bank	1 p. c. pm.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	100 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank...	19 p ct pm.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm n.n
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor ..	50 p ct pm n.n
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank...	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm n.m
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay Bk	13½ p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank... ...	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pct pm n.n
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 pct pmum
....	....	......	..	Guzerat Bank	10 p ct premium

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	100 0	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,100 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	150 pm.
	1,000	100		New Do	120 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	950 per share.
110 000	2,000	200	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,675 per share.
....	....	1,000	.....	Port Canning	375 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,700 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	40	100	... ..	Alliance Financial..	
				Bengal Credit Mob	Par.
......	......	.....	......	Bhattia Financial ...	No quotations.
750,000	30	190	......	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor...	6 p ct dis.
600,000	30	200	...	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	.....	Central India Finan.	No quotations.
1,000,000	40	50		Elphinstone Finan.	No quotations.
....	....	....		Financial Asso. of Europe & India.	No quotations.
1200000	40	100	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	40	190	......	Do. New Capital.	2 p ct discount
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co ..	No quotations
300,000	40	50	......	Mofussil Financial Association	No quotations
	40	50	....	Oriental Financial Association	No quotations
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.).	No quotations
800,000	40	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	No quotations

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co...	No quotations
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	No quotations
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	No quotations
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	No quotations
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co...	No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs.	90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	"	93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36		
" " " " " 1842-43	"	89¼
" " " " " 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs Loan...1856-57		103¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	"	103
Five and a half per cent.	"	108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	225
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	220
German Crowns	"	210
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	106¼
Gold Leaf	"	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 9th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dhollera	Rs.	440 to 450
Bhownuggur and Mowa	"	450 to 460
Veeraval	"	330 to 350
Khandeish	"	300 to 330
Dharwar (Sawginned)	"	490 to 500
Oomrawattee Akote	"	410 to 415
Dhollera (April and May)	"	475 to 480
Oomrawattee (March and April)	"	465 to 470
Ditto (now ready)	"	470 to 475

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 16th December 1865.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From China ...	...	10,92,000
" Hongkong	11,28,616	10,65,200
" African Coast.	...	11,000
" Suez	...	18,75,700
" P. Gulf Steamer...	...	1,36,880
" P. and Singapore	4,42,000	11,97,000
" Goa, Demaun & Diu...	50,000	...
" Aden	...	8,300
" Guzerat British	...	50
Total for the week	16,20,616	53,86,130
Previously Imported in the year 1865	3,22,99,999	3,56,88,354
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th December 1865	3,39,20,615	4,10,74,484
Ditto 1864	5,03,79,797	9,06,06,830
Decrease Rupees	1,64,59,182	4,95,32,346

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	72,512	1,40,400
" Concan British	86,822	1,62,861
" Guzerat British	8,182	95,000
" Persian Gulf	...	27,500
" Kurrachee	3,550	33,480
" Goa, Damaun & Diu	...	7,000
" Malabar British	35,000	1,14,581
" South Canara	...	1,07,000
" North Canara	48,735	5,03,206
Total for the week	2,54,801	11,91,028
Previously exported in the year 1865	86,21,109	3,72,79,419
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th December 1865	88,75,910	3,84,70,447
Ditto 1864	1,34,10,798	5,15,54,861
Decrease Rupees	45,34,888	1,30,84,414

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 10.

Preston, Bt. Major R., 44th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Barnett, Surgeon J. M., 11th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Deesa.
Dickson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Neemuch.
Gordon, Lieutenant J. E., 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Connell, Major H. O., 39th Madras N. I., to join, from Kamptee.
Hogg, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—January 10.

Hockin, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff, on duty, to Bhooj.
Connell, Major H. O., 39th Madras N. I., to join, to Palamettah.
Baugh, Lieutenant C. R., 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Asseerghur.
Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel R., Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.
Kingstone, Assistant Surgeon H. C., 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Welsh, Assistant Surgeon J. T., Bheel Corps, to join, to Dohud.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th January.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department are ordered :—

Sub-Condutor William James, to be Acting Conductor. Magazine Serjeants K. Gafney and James Redfare to be Acting Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 23rd December, vice Conductor Thomas Lang, proceeded to England, on sick certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
10 Clasmerden .... Gibson............ Calcutta, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
10 Little Edith .... Lyas .... Kurrachee.
Good Success .... MacGregor .... Maulmein.
Timoor Shaw .... Dodds .... Calcutta.
Duc de Brabant .... Hanssen .... Falmouth.
Flor de Mars .... Nacoda .... Damaun.
Maharaj (s) .... Thompson .... Gulf of Cutch.
Amerade .... Nacoda .... Damaun.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Maharaj*.—Dr. Hockins and Mrs. Waddington.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Cyclops*, Gardiner bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Thomas Hamlin*, W. Jack, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Aurore*, J. M. Geet, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Astronomer*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Michael Scott*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—January 4th, steamer *Bengal*, ships *Springwood* and *Trade Wind*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NAGPORE EXHIBITION.—For a full and particular account of the same, by the Ghost of Mr. Boemey Maguire, See No. IV. of "PUNCH IN INDIA," to be published on SATURDAY MORNING.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.
J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET (with immediate entry), an upper-storied airy HOUSE on Worlee Hill. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House and Commission Agents.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF FREEMASONRY.—No. 10, just published. Contents varied and interesting. Published about the 8th of every month. Price per Annum Rs. 6, single Copies Annas 12. This Journal has a large and rapidly increasing circulation, and is well adapted for Advertisements, which will be received by the publishers, Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th January 1866.

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES :—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	"	"	35
Do.	good	"	"	30
SHERRY,	dry	"	"	25
Do.	pale	"	"	25
Do.	do.	"	"	18
CLARET,	Breakfast	"	"	12
BRANDY,	...	"	"	20
Do.	...	"	"	18

Fort, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).
ધી બોમ્બે મીકાનીકલ બીલડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बाँबे मेकानीकल बीलडीन कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)
NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.
W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th January 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.
The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed :—
I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.
II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.
J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.
11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME, on the Esplanade, Bombay. THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, January 11th, 1866, by particular desire of several Native Gentlemen, will take place one more REPRESENTATION for NATIVE LADIES; commencing at 7 o'clock.
Ticket to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and at the Circus.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, January 12th, A GRAND EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION for the BENEFIT of Mr. THOMAS McCOLLUM, under Masonic Patronage of the united Provincial Grand Lodges of Western India.

FRIDAY, January 13th, positively the LAST REPRESENTATION, and this for the BENEFIT of R. COUSINS.

Prices of Admission.
First Class Rs. 5; Second Class Rs. 3; Third Class Standing, 1 Rupee.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS
Capital Rupees 5,00,000, in 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.
Deposit Rupees 5, per Share on application and Rupees 15 upon allotment.
Calls not exceeding Rupees 20 per Share at intervals of not less than three Months.

DIRECTORS.
E. Lecot, Esq. | Wm. Fraser, Esq., C. E.
H. Hicks, Esq. | J. G. Coleman, Esq.
F. M. Cartwright, Esq. | A. F. Pater, Esq.
Hon'ble G. Lutchmenarasoo Chetty. | G. Narasimmooloo Chetty, Esq.
John Miller, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Boyson, Brockman and Prichard.
BANKERS.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Dymes and Co.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the Beypoor Steam Saw Mills and of erecting similar works in Madras and elsewhere.

2. The Directors have made a provisional agreement by which they have secured under a very favourable arrangement the business of the Beypoor Mills including Machinery buildings, Land Tools, Forest and Teak-wood Contracts, goodwill and connexion; as well as the benefits arising from valuable existing Contracts for the supply of work. The owners of the Beypoor property have agreed to join the Board of Direction and to take Stock to the extent of Rupees 80,000.

3. Besides the legitimate and usual work of Steam Saw Mills, it is also intended to establish extensive workshops and to undertake on a large scale all kinds of wood-work, including the Manufacture of Railway Stock, Country Carts, Coffee and other packing Cases, Doors, Windows, &c., and to contract generally for the supply and erection of all descriptions of Timber in a manufactured and unmanufactured state.

4. And in addition to the Sawing and Manufacturing business it is proposed to establish extensive Timber yards at Beypoor and Madras. The supply for Madras will be imported direct from the places of growth, and for Beypoor the Jungle-woods will be procured from a Forest in Nellambore which it is proposed to purchase, and the Teak-wood from a contract that has been made over to the Company by the owners of the Beypoor property.

5. There is probably no branch of industry in this Country which offers greater security or a better return for the investment of Capital than the conversion of wood by Steam Machinery. The amount of business to be done is unlimited, whilst the prices are such as to guarantee a very large profit even under almost disadvantageous circumstances.

6. Some idea of the extent of the Timber trade may be formed by reference to the Imports into Madras, which amount *by sea alone* during the first ten months of this year to 19,134 tons, whilst the exports by sea from Beypoor and the adjacent ports in Malabar for the official year ending April 1864 exceeded 22,000 tons. Adding to these the local consumption, the average annual traffic in Timber at Madras and Beypoor will not be less than 50,000 tons, the working up of *one-fifth* of which would give *full* employment for the proposed works and Machinery.

7. Contracts and orders for work will be handed over with the Beypoor property, amounting to upwards of Rupees 40,000, upon which according to the present cost of working there is a profit not less than 45 per cent.

8. It is estimated that the required Capital will have to be called up according to the following dates and proportions, viz:—
On or about the 1st Feby. 1866...20 per cent.
Do. do. 1st May. 1866...15 "
Do. do. 1st Aug. 1866...25 "
Do. do. 1st Nov. 1866...20 "
Do. do. 1st Feby. 1867...20 "

9. The following Statement which shows the estimated minimum receipts and maximum expenditure of the works at Beypoor and Madras for the year has been carefully prepared from ascertained facts:

	Rs.
By Gross earnings of the Madras Mills and Workshop ...	1,14,000
" Gross earnings of the Beypoor Mill and Workshops...	88,850
" Profit on the Timber trade ...	48,000
Total estimated yearly earnings...	2,50,850
Less expenses of the Madras Establishment.	59,000
" " Beypoor "	49,000
" " General Management...	24,000
Total estimated yearly expenses...	1,32,000
Balance being net Revenue...	1,18,850

10. From the above estimates it will be seen that the net yearly Revenue applicable to dividend is Rs. 1,18,850, which upon a Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 gives a return of 23¾ per cent.

11. A great element in the financial success of this Company is the fact that there will be comparatively no delay in commencing the operations of the Company, the Mill at Beypoor being now at work and part of the Machinery for Madras already on the spot.

12. The articles and Memorandum of Association may be inspected at the Secretaries, Messrs. Dymes and Co., Madras, from whom may also be obtained detailed Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares.

Form of application for Shares.

To the Directors of Madras Steam Saw Mills and Manufacturing Company (Limited.)

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs.————, being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on ———— Shares in the above Company, I request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to become a member of the Company in respect of such shares, or in respect of any less number you may allot me: and I hereby authorize you to enter my name on the Articles of Association and on the Share Register of the Members of the Company.
Usual Signature, ...
Name in full, ...
Residence, ...
Profession, ...
Date, ...

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 9 A. M. on the 15th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

No. IV.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Contents.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Jan. 2	Kurrachee	Jan. 5
Agra	Jan. 4	Lahore	Jan. 3
Allahabad	Jan. 5	London	Dec. 4
Australia	Sept. 26	Mauritius	Dec. 7
Alexandria	Dec. 13	Madras	Jan. 5
Bangalore	Jan. 6	Malta	Dec. 7
Calcutta	Jan. 4	Meerut	Jan. 5
Cape	Nov. 18	Ootacamund	Jan. 4
Ceylon	Nov. 30	Oudh	Jan. 3
Cochin	Dec. 30	Penang	Dec. 25
Delhi	Dec. 30	Punjaub	Jan. 3
France	Dec. 5	Suez	Dec. 15
Hongkong	Dec. 15	Singapore	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866.

There is no sensible European within the limits of this broad Empire who will think it at all necessary to differ from the views expressed in an article which appeared in last number of the *Saturday Review* entitled "The Temper of the Conquerors." But when the *Times of India* quotes the article with a special commendation, and lays something like a claim to its having hitherto had an exclusive monopoly, as a journal, of interest in native progress, and to having made converts of the Calcutta *Englishman* and the *Bombay Saturday Review*, the audaciousness of the claim is only equalled by its absurdity. We do not believe there is an English journal throughout Hindostan that has not the elevation of that immense population whom in the progress of history it has been given England to rule and instruct, as much at heart as the *Times of India* professes; and to judge by the frank honesty of the teaching of the Anglo-Indian press generally a great deal more. None of them, it is true, parades it with the same constant zeal. Had our contemporary been merely "kind," as the reviewer clamantly calls upon us all to be, no journal in this Presidency would have begrudged it the indulgence of a little commendable philanthropy or excusable vanity, provided it had always discriminated between true "kindness" and obsequious servility. It might have gone on exhibiting "the grace of genuine charity" till the Greek kalends without being disturbed in its illustrations of that highly beautiful Christian virtue, if it had taken care to discriminate between true charity, and that blind and unscrupulous idolatry of natives and native interests which has done more to lower the prestige of the English name and to produce hostility between the races in Bombay than all that the native press has ever attempted. Nothing can be more amusing than the air of unoffending simplicity which our contemporary paraded yesterday when it put forward the policy of kindness to the native as its peculiar and animating creed. All the world knows that the *Times of India* is not sense of virtue. If it were, it would not be the fanatical partizan of every rich native who takes the fancy into his head that he has a grievance against the English race or Government; nor would it so assiduously labour to effect the humiliation of the English name. It is the over-doing of the conciliation-policy preached in the columns of such class journals as the *Times of India* that is more effectually undermining British influence in India than the rude and blustering dictatorship by individuals to which the *Saturday Review* now and again in the course of its article alludes. Our daily contemporary under the fervour of its interested philanthropy would put all natives upon a level with Europeans; and not only so, but it would call upon Europeans to go down upon their knees and worship them as devoutly as it does itself. We tell the *Times of India* that if natives and Europeans are to be put on an equality it must be by the elevation of the native, and not by the degradation of the European. Between a policy of dignified self-respect and humane interest in the welfare and happiness of the native races on the one hand, and that insane petting and pampering of the natives and bitter partizanship practised by our contemporary, there is a gulf wide as the poles asunder. The time was when the owner of an English name would have been respected through the length and breadth of this peninsula, but every traveller in the interior unconnected with Government knows that that time is for the present at least past, and every resident in a presidency town knows how scant and hollow is the respect that is paid to the conquering race. A journal like the *Times of India* may account for this by attributing it to the "brutal" English themselves, and even yesterday the *Saturday Review* is taunted with having been prominent in advocating a policy "congenial to the grasping and bombastic Briton." If it is from such a source that natives draw their conceptions of English character we can readily account for much that is passing before the eyes of every observant Englishman. The doctrine of liberty, fraternity, and equality may be all very well as the battle-words of revolution or progress among a civilized people, but it is not the doctrine to which any European can as yet subscribe in India. Let the *Times of India* preach and practise the contrary doctrine as it may, the coolie is not the equal of the English labourer, the Indian workman is not the equal of the English mechanic, nor is the Indian gentleman the equal of the English gentleman in any sense whatever. There is no disguising the fact, however unpalatable it may be to the instincts of our contemporary. And no reasonable man will despise the native community for a disparity of natural gifts for which they are in no way responsible; but he may well find fault with any member of it who contemptuously or insolently ignores the difference, or with any English organ which thinks self-humiliation and servility the synonyms of conciliation and "kindness." It is not a year ago since we saw the working of this equality theory in the full fruition of its results when the European population prostrated itself in sordid debasement at the feet of every native who had allotments of shares to bestow, fawning upon them, idolising them, and selling its royal birthright to win a fortune in their smile. Possibly it would content the heart of our contemporary were this the permanent relation of the two races, and certainly it made no complaint when it witnessed the degradation of the race whom it professes to teach the natives to love and respect. One such spectacle in a century is sufficient, and were it more frequent there is an end to the influence of the English people in India.

The article in the *Bombay Saturday Review* is admirably adapted for newly arrived Englishmen, and we observe it is to that class in particular that the *Times of India* specially commends it. Most of our countrymen on touching these shores for the first time are gushing over with humanity towards the people among whom they are to dwell, and it is only after some practical experience of India that the ardour of their humanity is somewhat chilled. The hope of the future, it is always said, lies in the young; and it is evidently to them also, in the shape of new arrivals, that our daily contemporary turns its beseeching eyes, fondly imploring them to listen to its teachings as those of the only true Gamaliel. If it were to tell them how to unite their faith with their pockets, it might perpetuate that gushing emotion to which we have referred; and if it can shew how a skilful abuse of their countrymen, and a fulsome and unprincipled adulation of the natives is a highly profitable thing in Bombap, as, perhaps, it might may be able to do, it might find some mean souls willing anough to sacrifice principle to pelf. Kindly treatment of the natives let us have by all means; but let it not be by filling their heads with the fantasy that they are the equals of Europeans; nor by sacrificing European honour and dignity, or lowering the English character to the level of the Asiatic.

An Ahmedabad correspondent writing on the 8th inst., tells us—"We are having delightful weather just now. The thermometer in the hospital verandah of a morning has been 42°—in our houses, closed up to keep the cold out, 60°. There is very little sickness. The 17th Regiment N. I., from Nusseerabad, is expected here on the 25th, to relieve the 20th, which will then march for Deesa, and is expected to reach there about the 6th proximo."

The *Our Paper* :—We are told, on what may be considered reliable authority, that Mr. S. Mansfield, the Commissioner of this Province, has determined upon resigning his appointment and retiring into private life. His stay in Sind will not be protracted much after his return from his tour, which, however, some say is likely to be extended beyond original intentions.

The *Pioneer* :—We hear now, on very good authority, that on Brigadier General Rainier relinquishing command of this station, the Head Quarters of the Benares Division will be transferred to Allahabad. General Colin Troup, his Assistant Adjutant General, Major Iremonger, late 21st N. I., his Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant J. E. Buller, 91st Foot, also, we presume, Dr. Dunbar, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals will be stationed here. The Benares Division will then comprise the stations of Dinapore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Goruckpore and Segowlie. The stations of Hazareebagh, Berhampore, Bhagulpore and Dorunda will be made over to the Presidency Division. The orders directing these transfers are not published yet; we believe, however, that there is but little doubt of their being issued almost immediately.

THE WAGHERS.—A REFUTATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

BARODA, 9th January.

Sir,—I request that you will do me the favour to insert in the *Bombay Gazette* at an early date the enclosed copy of a letter sent to the Editor of the *Times of India*.

Your obedient servant,
R. WALLACE.

BARODA RESIDENCY, 4th January.

Colonel Wallace presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Times of India*.

In yesterday's issue of that paper the following quotation from a native paper is inserted :—

"The principal men of the Waghers were invited to the Durbar with the assurance that an amicable settlement would be effected, but they no sooner arrived than they were cast into confinement, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera."

The whole tenor of the article from which this quotation is taken is to connect the Resident with this act of perfidy.

No such thing *did* or *could* happen. The Waghers have since A. D. 1859 been under the exclusive authority of the Resident.

Their "Giras" was never confiscated by the Resident or the Gaekwar.

The insurgent Waghers would never have come to Baroda except on the Resident's invitation—probably not on that, but it was never given.

The "principal men" alluded to must have been some prisoners (men either taken in arms or who had surrendered to a British officer on the sole condition of their lives being spared) sent to Baroda for safe custody.

Colonel Wallace leaves India in a few days, and will be obliged to the Editor, since he has given them circulation, to brush these lies affecting his character for good faith and common humanity from his path.

Other numerous lies and insinuations from the same source which have been from time to time reproduced in the *Times of India* affect Colonel Wallace's *public* and official character, he is not at liberty to defend this in the public prints—and about these he is indifferent.

(True copy.)
R. WALLACE.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10th Jan.

S. S. *Punjaub* sailed for Calcutta.

French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe* from Calcutta signalled.

MADRAS, 10th Jan.

Steamer *Orissa* from Calcutta and Northern Ports in sight.

Mail Steamer *Mooltan* from Suez in sight.

KURRACHEE, 10th Jan.

S. S. *Kurrachee* left with Mails.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The Appellate side of the High Court will be closed to-morrow on account of a Hindoo holiday known as "Mukkar Sankrant."

We hear that Mr. J. W. Robertson, Collector and Magistrate of Surat, has obtained sick leave to proceed to England by the mail steamer of the 29th instant.

We understand that Dr. R. S. Sinclair, Secretary to the Frere Land Reclamation Company, and Registrar of the Bombay University, is to get an appointment in the Educational Department in the Berar Division.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday a Mussulman named Hajee Ismael was charged with assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty. The Magistrate postponed the case till Wednesday the 17th instant, and released the prisoner on bail.

A Mahomedan named Sheik Janoo Sullamon was yesterday placed at the bar of the Mazagon Police Court, charged with riding his horse in a rash manner. The accused urged in defence that he was a stranger in Bombay, and did not know that he was doing wrong. His Worship adjudged him guilty and fined him in the sum of five rupees.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 9th and 6 P. M. of the 10th January: max. 1 hours 42 minutes; min. 0 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom, 4th January.

Miss Amalia Jackson.—We are requested to announce that the elite of the amateur musicians of Bombay and Poona will assist this accomplished artiste in giving a farewell concert on the evening of Friday the 19th instant; and that an influential committee has been formed to make the arrangements. Particulars of which will be shortly advertised.

The troops composing the Garrison will parade for exercise this day at 5 P. M., near the Band-stand, Esplanade, and will be formed up in the following order, in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance :—

Wing 4th Regiment King's Own; 21st Regiment N. I. or (M. B.); and 4th Rifles.

The Marine Battalion will furnish the saluting party and camp colors.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this day :—

March	"Defilier"	Siebold.
Overture	"Masaniello"	Auber.
Selection (Op.)...	"L'Etoille du Nord"	Meyerbeer.
Valse	"St. Johnnis Nacht"	Kuhner.
Selection (Op.)...	"Elisire d'Amore"	Donizetti.
Quadrille	"Morgano"	Hertel.
Galop	"Il Corricolo"	D'Du Grau.

The artillery practice with the heavy (110-pounder) Armstrong guns commenced on Tuesday afternoon at the Oyster Rock battery, and is to be continued during the current month. Some of the "bolts" appear to fall in somewhat too close proximity to a large vessel, which was going out of harbour at the time. It would be as well if some means were taken to prevent vessels crossing the range of fire, if not it is more than probable that the effect of heavy shot at long range may be demonstrated in a manner that may be more interesting in a scientific aspect than pleasant in its result.

Babajee Abbajee, was tried before Mr. Mactier, Session Judge of Sattara, with having committed the theft of two pieces of brocade, the property of one Rukhmaee, woman. The accused was found guilty, and being an old offender, was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, and further to receive thirty stripes. The punishment to be inflicted in the open bazaar in the town of Sattara. Against this conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the Honourable Justices Westropp and Tucker on Monday last, which was rejected.

Bro. McCollum, the proprietor of the Hippodrome, with his usual liberality, gave an excellent entertainment to the children of the different Orphanages of the Island on the 29th December. We trust the Craft will not allow him to leave Bombay without giving a performance under Masonic patronage. This kind-hearted and distinguished Brother has gained golden opinions in all countries that he has visited, and has everywhere freely contributed from his hard earnings towards any laudable undertaking. We trust the support he will receive in Bombay will be such as to compensate him for the heavy losses he has met with recently.—*Masonic Record for January.*

** As the Editor of the *Masonic Record* will doubtless have seen, a performance is to be given under Masonic patronage on Friday evening, tickets for which can be obtained at this office.—Ed. *B. G.*

Red Ink versus Red Tape.—As a proof of the anxiety of Government to effect a saving in small things, we would instance the fact of some papers having been placed at the disposal of the press on Tuesday, relative to a projected saving in the expenditure for red ink. From these documents it appears that on the 4th ult. a communication was addressed by a Parsee clerk named Khodabux Ferozesha, in the audit branch of the Medical Examiner's office to the head of his department, in which he showed how a saving might be effected in the outlay for red ink amounting to the sum of Rs. 720 per annum by the substitution of a solution of "Fuchsine" in lieu of the commodity called red ink previously in use. The Examiner of Medical Accounts promptly—on the same day in fact—communicates this important discovery to the Controller of Military Accounts, who forthwith—even on the 8th of the same month—submitted the letter to the Governor in Council. The Superintendent of Stationary on the 13th idem records an approving memo; but to make assurance doubly sure recommends that the preparation should be submitted to the Chemical Analyzer to Government: this was accordingly done, and on the 28th same month, notwithstanding the intervention of the Christmas and New Year's holidays, that hard-worked official completed his analysis, and reports that the "solution of Fuchsine is admirably adapted to all the purposes of red ink." Government, thereupon, on the 6th inst., promulgated a resolution that the preparation should be substituted for the ink now in use in all offices throughout the presidency, and a copy of these papers furnished by letter to the several local governments and administrations. And (as in duty bound) adds that "Government consider that Mr. Khodabux Ferozesha is entitled to much credit for the discovery made."

Surely after this display of alacrity as well as desire to economise in the matter of small things, our Government cannot but regain the favour Sir John Lawrence, and possibly that of Sir Charles Wood.

We may venture to express a hope that the enterprising and scientific Zoroastrian may be induced to bring his invective faculties to bear on the question of "red tape," in which we opine that a still greater saving might be effected even than in red ink.

The journals of St. Petersburgh have been noticing the presence in that city of a rich Parsee of Bombay with his daughter who is "equally remarkable for her dazzling beauty and for her distinguished manners." This must be "Sir Manockjee Cursetjee," described by the *Daily Telegraph* in its usual rub-a-dub style as "the first Indian Judge, appointed by Victoria, Empress of Hindostan."—*Friend of India, Jan. 4.*

Some months ago, Mr. Gabriel, the dentist, went to Baroda on a professional visit. It so happened that a deserter from the Artillery was reported by telegraph to be coming down in *mufti* in a first-class carriage from Ahmedabad, and an officer and guard went to the Surat station to apprehend him. Naturally enough, when the train came in, the only first class passenger was hauled out and placed under a guard; he remonstrated strongly but in vain, and not until a second telegram contradicting the first had been received from Ahmedabad, was it found to be true that the "deserter" was the celebrated Mr. Gabriel, the inventor or of the never-sufficiently-to-be-puffed *Osteo-Eidon*.—*Guzerat Correspondent of Pioneer.*

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST TWO PARSEE SHAREBROKERS.

Two Parsee sharebrokers named Shapoorjee Burjorjee and Rustomjee Maneckjee appeared before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of defamation of character brought by Pestonjee Cursetjee Saroff.

The Court was greatly crowded during the hearing of the case.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Kelly, Hore and Manisty, appeared for the complainant; Mr. T. C. Anstey appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Anstey stated to His Worship that there was no solicitor for the defendants, and that the reason for it was what he would call a combination of trade, in other words, that the solicitors had combined not to send him (Mr. Anstey) any cases.

Mr. McCulloch, in stating the case and pointing out what he considered the libellous and defamatory character of the printed hand bill upon which the charge was brought, dwelt upon the respectable character borne by the complainant, who, he said, had been in business in Bombay for many years and had always conducted himself well.

The following is a copy of the circular alleged to be defamatory :—

Caution to Bankers, Merchants and Brokers.

The undersigned regret exceedingly that Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff agreed to purchase from them, about a month ago, shares to the aggregate value of Rs. 61,000; a part payment was forthwith made to the amount of Rs. 15,000, and share scrip to its value were handed over to him, but the remaining amount was promised to be paid in the course of a day or two. The undersigned having sufficient credit in the market, and at the same time being engaged in transacting various other bargains of the same kind of the shares, managed easily to arrange matters to the convenience of Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, relying fully on his honesty of purpose and fair promises. Some days passed away, and the expected payment was put off again and again. The increasing tightness of the market depressed the shares, and after repeated appointments of never-ending "to-morrows" for the payment, Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff had the artful dodge of ultimately denying having made any contract for the purchase. The undersigned reasoned, remonstrated, and threatened successively, and Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff again admitted the contract in the presence of some respectable gentlemen, very complacently attempting to make his late dodge appear only to be a joke; and as another payment of about Rs. 10,000 was made, the undersigned really believed that Mr Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff merely played *a la Dave Carson*—only it was not on the public stage,—and that it was calculated to produce heavy loss and sulkiness of spirit in them (the undersigned) instead of any mirth and amusement. But this delusion lasted short, and Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff again put off for four or five days, and then was *non est* in Bombay. The undersigned made every search for him, and at last, after eight or nine days, left a legal notice at his office, and sold off his shares by public auction. Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff had made appearance in Bombay when the auction took place; and on the next day he had the audacity to write to Messrs. Crawford and Co. as follows :—

(True Copy)

Dear Sirs,—Referring to an advertisement published by you in the *Jami-Jamshed* of the 26th instant, about the Rustomjee, I beg to inform you that I have no dealings with such persons, and therefore request to draw your attention to the same.—I am &c.,

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

All this may be very fine and seem a good stroke of policy with a dishonest trader, especially to one who had once emboldened himself to pass through the Insolvent Court to evade just demands, but it is to be doubted if it will really do any good to the smart Shroff. The undersigned have sufficiently strong and respectable evidence and stronger proofs to make good their claims, so that the bare denial of Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, who is so fond of dishonest dodges, will not weigh one feather in a Court of searching enquiry. Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff has resorted to such a meanly dodge for a trifling amount of about Rs. 7,000 the amount of loss at which his shares were sold off which the undersigned have for the present been obliged to make good out of their own pockets; but having once so suffered, they are anxious to warn their brethren as well as the public, against suffering the tricks of this dodgful Parsee,

Shapoorjee and Rustomjee.

P. S.—The undersigned are, moreover, sorry that they have been led to scoff at the misfortunes of Mr. P. C. Shroff, but when *Dishonesty* is made to go hand in hand with *Misfortune*, it cannot but excite the honest indignation of themselves and the public. S. & R.

The first witness called was Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee, who was examined by Mr. McCulloch, and stated—I know the defendants. By their directions I distributed in the bazaar a number of documents similar to the one now produced (the alleged libel). I do not know who printed them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I was employed by the defendants in the month of November last to deliver shares and receive payment for them. In the end of Nov. or beginning of Dec. I went to the prosecutor with two Back Bay shares for the purpose of receiving Rs. 27,000 for them. He told me to go and tell Shapoorjee that if he wished to transact business with him he must not be nasty. I accordingly took the shares back without receiving any money. He said he would pay for them on the following day and could not do it at the time as he had to pay calls on Peninsula Bank shares, which would be forfeited if the calls were not paid. That was all he said about these shares. I had gone to him from the defendants several times before that with Frere shares; he never paid but always put me off in the same way. The first time I went with Frere shares was about fifteen days before the publication of this "libel." I know Cowasjee Fakeerjee to be in the employment of the prosecutor, but I do not know in what capacity. I had no conversation with the prosecutor about him.

By the Court.—I do not know how many of the hand bills were distributed. There were about 175 or 200—I don't know the exact number—given to me to distribute, and I gave them to merchants and bankers.

Mr. McCulloch supposed it was hardly necessary for him to call the "merchants and bankers" who had received copies of the hand bill, but he was prepared to put several in the witness box if it was desired.

Mr. Anstey agreeing, no witnesses were called to prove the receipt of the hand-bill.

The prosecutor, Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, was then called, and examined by Mr. McCulloch, stated—I have been a merchant in Bombay for the last eighteen years; for the first thirteen years of that period I was at the same time in the service of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Company. In June last I filed a petition for a discharge in the Insolvent Court. After I had filed it I continued negotiations with my creditors for a settlement of my affairs. I had twice held meetings with my creditors, and it was because I could not come to any arrangement with them that I filed a petition. After it was filed, 92 of my creditors (the total number of them was 125) signed a document (produced) agreeing to give me two years' time. I afterwards arranged with some of my other creditors and tried to settle with the rest. After filing the petition I did not cause the usual notices to be served or take any further steps in the matter. It was my intention from the beginning to withdraw the petition; I filed it in order that I might be able to come to some terms with my creditors. My petition was dismissed as two of my creditors opposed it; the opposition of one of them—viz. Lulloobhoy Walchund—was made with my knowledge and consent. I never made an application to the Court for permission to withdraw my petition; I was advised that if it was withdrawn the costs would be heavy, but if dismissed the costs would be less (Mr. Anstey objected to this answer being recorded). After it was dismissed I entered into various business transactions. I never entered into transactions with the firm of Shapoorjee and Rustomjee, or with Rustomjee individually. I did not know, until the hand bills were issued, that Shapoorjee Burjorjee is a partner in the firm of Shapoorjee and Rustomjee. I did not know that he had any partner. Since the dismissal of my petition, I had transactions with Shapoorjee Burjorjee. On the 7th December 1865, I paid him in cash for five shares of the Port Canning Reclamation Company. The bargain was made with him on the preceding day. I also purchased of him five shares of the Mazagon Reclamation Company on the 6th December. The date of the bargain does not appear in my book. There is an entry in the book on the 7th December, which shows that I paid him on that day for one of those shares. I find from my book that, on the 11th December, I paid for the remaining four shares. On the 6th December I purchased of him (Shapoorjee Burjorjee) five shares of the Frere Reclamation Company, for four of which I paid him on the 7th December. I paid him for the fifth share on the 11th December. On the 5th or 6th December, but I do not exactly remember the date, I purchased of him one Back Bay share, which I have not yet paid. He applied to me for payment for that share before I went to Khangaum, which was about the 14th or 15th December. I told him, as I had no money then, to apply two days afterwards. I went to Khangaum for the purchase of cotton. I deal in cotton now. I have an office in Bombay and have clerks there. The office was open during my absence from Bombay. I did not conceal my intention to be away from Bombay. No writing was passed with reference to that Back Bay share. Since the dismissal of my petition, I had no other transactions with Shapoorjee. Before my petition was presented I had share transactions with him. Shapoorjee Burjorjee signed the deed of arrangement as one of my creditors. This "S. Burjorjee" is, I believe, his signature to the deed. (The deed was here put in.) On my return from Khangaum, on the 25th December, I found this notice from Mr. Leathes awaiting at my office. (The notice is dated 18th December and demands payment for a number of shares purchased by the prosecutor of the defendants.) It is a fact that I had no share transactions with Shapoorjee and Rustomjee, of the description mentioned in that notice. I caused a reply to that notice to be written on the 27th December. (The reply denies that the prosecutor had dealings with Shapoorjee and Rustomjee for the shares in question.) I afterwards saw an advertisement in the papers that Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, were about to sell certain shares on my account, and at my risk. In consequence of that, I wrote a letter to Mr. Crawford, drawing his attention to the fact that I had no dealings with Shapoorjee and Rustomjee. (The letter is put in.) On the 28th December, I received another notice from Mr. Leathes, demanding payment of Rs. 61,037, being the difference between the contract price and the market rate for certain shares sold by auction on my account. (The letter is put in.) On the 29th December, I received a similar document from Mr. Leathes. I had not then sent any reply to Mr. Leathes' notice of the 27th December. I also received a printed handbill. No one applied to me for payment between the 27th and 29th December. I never had any conversation at all with Rustomjee nor any with Shapoorjee about an agreement. The agreements I made with Shapoorjee were verbal, not written. I never had any conversation with Shapoorjee, in which I denied having made any share contract which Shapoorjee said I had made. I never admitted that I denied in joke having entered into an agreement with Shapoorjee for shares. Neither Shapoorjee nor any one on his behalf remonstrated with me in respect of any share transactions. It is not true, and there is no ground for the statement in the handbill, that I was hiding myself. These persons spread a rumour to that effect; but I took no notice of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I know this man (a Parsee broker called into the witness-box) by sight. I never caused a rumour to be spread, while I was in Bombay, that I had gone to Damaum. I never saw the place. I never received a telegram from Shapoorjee or Rustomjee while I was at Khangaum. I shall be obliged if you show my receipt for such telegram. I went to Poona for one day before going to Khangaum, and to Surat after I returned from Khangaum. The first notice from Mr. Leathes was received before I went to Surat. I am quite sure I went to Surat on the 31st December. I recollect Shapoorjee coming to my bungalow and my saying to him "why do you come here instead of to the Fort?" to which he replied "because your brother says you are going out of Bombay." I told him I was going to Poona by the evening train that day, and I did so. I did not say to him "My brother has no sense; I have only come here to take my tiffin; I am going back to my office in a quarter of an hour; and I will give you a cheque." I did tell him that I had come to the bungalow for tiffin. I admitted that I was about to leave Bombay. Shapoorjee asked me for money; and I said I would pay for one share on my return from Poona. I did not see him going away in a buggy, nor did I go away soon after in my own carriage. I went out in about half an hour—more or less—in my own carriage. I don't recollect having pulled up my carriage after proceeding as far as Treacher's shop at Byculla; nor having instructed my coachman to drive by the Duncan road. I was not all that time thinking of Shapoorjee—what occasion was there for it?

Mr. Anstey—I am not here to answer questions; I am here to ask questions.

Witness—I am ready to answer straightforward questions. I went to the Fort in my carriage that day; and I also went to my office.

Mr. Anstey—Well, Mr. Pestonjee, give me the name of a single person whom you met that day after going through Duncan road.

Witness—I don't recollect whether I went through Duncan road or Bhendy Bazar. I don't remember the name of any person I saw that day. I never saw this paper; but Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, mentioned in it, is my man. His signature is so far erased that I cannot now recognise it as his; nor can I identify the initials, as they are in English.

William James Ham, examined by Mr. Anstey—I am a clerk in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and produce the document, which was last shown to the prosecutor. It is a transfer form for share No. 571 in the Bombay Reclamation Company, from the Imperial Banking and Trading Company, to Hurruckchund Purshotum. This last name is substituted for a cancelled name of Nusserwanjee Nowrojee. If Nowrojee's name had not been cancelled he would have been the transferee of the share and nobody else but he could then transfer it. Looking at the document I can say that the substitution of the names was made with the consent of Nusserwanjee. The alteration was made on the 18th December 1865. On or before that date it was brought to me without the initials of Hurruckchund Purshotum.

Mr. Manisty, in the absence of Mr. McCulloch who had left the Court, stated that his client now remembered the circumstances under which the document was signed by his man in his absence.

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff recalled and examined by Mr. Anstey—The contents of this paper have been explained to me, and I now say that it is a document in reference to a Back Bay share. This is the first time I see the paper. In my absence, my brother Rustomjee filled in a blank cheque which I had signed, and gave it to Shapoorjee Burjorjee in respect of the transfer of the share to Nusserwanjee Nowrojee. Rs. 13,500 were to be paid for the transfer in question. The cheque-book (now produced) of the Asiatic Banking Corporation begins with No A. 2,273. The numbers were consecutive, with one exception, in the case of which both the cheque and the counterfoil have been torn out. The missing cheque is No. A. 2,288, and was for Rs. 13,500. It became null, and was therefore torn out. The amount was not filled up in my presence by my brother, nor whilst I was in Bombay. I signed it in black and gave it to my brother. I do not know on what date it was filled up.

Witness—I am afraid because you confuse me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Anstey—There is no reason for that!

Witness—I tremble.

Mr. Anstey—You laugh!

Witness—Because you laugh also. (Continued laughter.) The cheque was destroyed because it was of no use. It is true that the counterfoil happens to be torn out: but my brother, who is gone to England, did it. I will send for his evidence if you like. I cannot account for the counterfoil being torn out. I received no notes from Shapoorjee when my shares were purchased for me. This is the only note (an old one) I received from him.

Mr. Anstey to witness—I shall have the pleasure to continue your examination next Wednesday as to the counterfoil and other matters.

Witness—You don't intend to examine me for evermore! (Laughter.)

Mr. Anstey stated that there were several documents not yet put in, and he should like to know whether the prosecutor admitted them; for, in case he did not, the defendants would have to produce evidence regarding them.

Magistrate—These matters had better be arranged between the solicitors.

Mr. Anstey.—There is no solicitor for the defendants for the reason I have already mentioned.

Magistrate—The defendants can communicate with Mr. Manisty as to those documents.

Witness (while his evidence was being read over)—Of all men, I am afraid of Mr. Anstey!

The remark caused general laughter in Court, which Mr. Anstey himself seemed to enjoy by joining in it.

The case was then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Wednesday the 17th instant.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—10th Jan.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Infanticide.—Raghee, the young Hindoo woman, was brought up on remand, charged with the murder of her newly born male child.

A police havildar, named Syed Cassim Syed Cader, stated, that in consequence of information received by him from one Vittoo Raykoo, he and other police officers proceeded to his house in Carpenter Street. He took them to an open piece of ground at the back of his house, and there pointed out to the havildar a new-born dead child: the body of the child was partly covered with rubbish and partly exposed. Witness made enquiries about the mother of the child, and Vittoo took him to a room on the ground floor of his house, where he saw the prisoner sitting in a corner. He asked her about the dead child. She said, "It is my child." She further acknowledged thats he had been delivered of the child at midnight in the compound. She made these statements voluntarily. She also confessed that the child was born alive, and that she pressed its neck, and, in consequence, it died.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day (Tuesday).

Obtaining Money under False Pretence.—A man of the Cammatee caste named Nursoo Oomajee was charged with having obtained thirty rupees from one Mary Caitan by false pretence.

The prosecutrix stated that she was the wife of one Baptist Pereira, a painter. The prisoner was her domestic servant. On the morning of Monday last, at 10 o'clock, the prisoner came to her and said that her husband wanted thirty rupees to pay the rent of the workshop. Complainant gave this amount to the accused. When her husband came home she asked him about the money, when he denied having ever received the thirty rupees from the prisoner. Information of this circumstance was given to the police and the prisoner arrested.

The accused in defence urged that he took the money from the complainant on account of his wages for two months.

His Worship considered that no case was made out against the prisoner, and therefore discharged him with a warning.

Assault.—Bapoo Husson was placed at the bar for assaulting Baba Husson, a watchman, in the employ of one Nowrojee Cursetjee.

His Worship bound the defendant in his own recognizance for Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JACK'S PRANKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I beg the favour of your publishing this letter, trusting it will have the effect of rousing Major Henderson to the necessity of allowing the grievance complained of to exist no longer.

I am in the habit of going about daily from the Custom House Bunder, and it often happens that when my boatmen wish to bring my boat alongside the steps that they are saluted by the Jacks in captain's gigs with a boat hook. This has occurred several times, not only to myself, but to several other persons. I have often wished to give the offenders in custody, but have been unable to do so, no constable being at hand, and it would have been useless to have sent for one, for by the time he would arrive, the culprits would be *non est*. I would here suggest to Major Henderson the advisability of making some arrangement by which boats should not be allowed to lay within 20 or 30 feet of the steps.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

9th January.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I am glad to see that your able articles on the weaker banks and financials are at last bringing forth fruit, your correspondence columns affording ample evidence that the shareholders in the above unfortunate and mismanaged institution intend to demand a searching investigation into its present position.

There is no doubt this is a step in the right direction; but they ought to follow your advice still further, and insist upon winding up the concern.

This may not perhaps be a very palatable cause for the directors, but surely none of them will, for a moment, allow their private feelings to influence their judgment, which must tell them that winding up will alone prove beneficial to all concerned.

A correspondent recently pointed out how this could be easily carried into effect viz. by any registered shareholder leaving at the office of the Corporation a written notice of motion to that effect, three full days before the meeting; and I trust the shareholders of the Joint Stock Corporation will set an example to those who hold scrip in similar institutions by carrying unanimously a resolution to this effect.

SENTINEL.

LANDLORDS, TENANTS, AND RENTS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—One of the great grievances (but I will not say whether imaginary or real) to which Irishmen have for a considerable time been subjected, has been the systematic tyranny of their landlords, and this ill-usage is so keenly felt by the tenants that emigration from their country to foreign parts is now on a larger scale perhaps than in former years. I should not wonder if something similar takes place in Bombay, if house-owners are allowed their own way in dealing with their tenants. It is notorious that for every extra rupee that the landlord is required to pay as house assessment, he exacts at least five more from his unfortunate tenant. Indeed this tax has become a most fruitful source of ill-gotten income for the landlord, but is most oppressive to the tenant; and I therefore think that it is high time that a remedy, a real one, be applied to destroy this evil.

I do not know how the valuation of house property is arrived at by the subordinates of the Municipal Commissioner, but if he has a mind to increase means for defraying the heavy expenses which are being incurred for the health of this city, I assure him that he will find a fertile source in the landlords. I have now before me a "notice" from the Municipal Commissioner, intimating that the valuation of a house occupied by a not very-well-to-do friend of mine is raised (?) for the running year to Rs. 192. Now my friend has been paying Rs. 240 per annum hitherto, and the consequence of this "notice" is that the ambitious landlord, like the most of his fraternity, demands Rs. 300 per annum from my friend. Tenants, Mr. Editor, will not object to stand heavy rents if landlords are made to pay their proper share of assessment taxes—a measure which will make living in Bombay more tolerable. I fancy we must ask the Municipal Commissioner to look to this matter.

This is not a solitary instance. I know of several others; in fact, perhaps there are not an hundred landlords in the place who do not act similarly.

I am employed, Mr. Editor, but will not object to a better situation if the Municipal Commissioner will employ me. I promise him a large amount of revenue which is now lost to the Municipality.

A TENANT.

Bombay, 10th January.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Pioneer.

Sir,—With referene to a paragraph referring to me, in the *Pioneer* of the 18th instant, allow me to say—

1st.—That I have not given any one reason to say that I am about to retire, as I am going home on twenty months' sick furlough.

2nd.—That I have not given any one to understand that I am the author of *The White Pamphlet on Bhootan*.

3rd.—I never before heard that the Madras Army List states I was wounded by Rohillas. Your information is correct that it was in suppressing a Mutiny of the 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry. But though in my division it was *not* under my command, but under that of a separate "Cavalry Brigadier," which was a fertile source of mischief.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Lieut.-Col., Madras Staff Corps.

THE KOHAT PASS.

To the Editor of the Pioneer.

Sir,—With your leader of the 11th instant on "Our Frontier Policy," I believe that most officers on the North-west Frontier would cordially agree. With reference to the Kohat Pass I would make a few observations. This Pass is the direct road from Kohat to Peshawur, the distance between the two stations being about forty miles. It is inhabited by the Hassankhel Afridis, a tribe more savage and lawless than the majority of Affghans. To a section of this tribe the Punjab Government has paid, ever since the annexation, an annual subsidy of Rs. 5,700, on condition of the Pass being kept open. When therefore in April of the present year the incessant fights between the different sections of the tribe made the road through the Pass dangerous, and its closing imperative, it would naturally be supposed that the subsidy was stopped. That such was the case seems to have been the belief of the Punjab Government, for in para. 344 of the Annual Report for 1864-65, it is stated that "it became necessary to declare the Pass closed to our own subjects, and to withhold payment of the subsidy until such time as the contending factions should adjust their feuds, and give assurance that the Pass may be again used without chance of molestation."

But the real fact was that only a portion, and a small portion of the subsidy, was stopped; while that section of the tribe which was supposed to be unconnected with the disturbances still received and receives to this day its usual allowance, although the Pass has been closed for more than eight months. But this childish striving after abstract justice, and attempts to discriminate between the part taken in a disturbance by the different clans in a tribe of savages is much out of place. Sir Herbert Edwardes, in a memorandum I have lately seen, written while he was Commissioner of Peshawur, laid down the principle that the subsidy was paid only for the Pass, and that when the Pass was closed, no matter who was in fault, the subsidy naturally ceased. It is difficult to see how any man possessed of sense or discretion could uphold any other principle. What would be the amusing side of the question, were it not also the proof of the imbecility of the police which has superseded that of Sir Herbert Edwardes, is that the subsidy is the very thing for which the tribe is now fighting. One section of the Hassankhel believes that it is entitled to a share of the grant, and is determined to fight until it obtains its object. As this clan has hitherto received nothing, it is clear that by holding out it has nothing to lose, and so long as the greater portion of the subsidy continues to be paid, the Pass will probably remain closed. If the whole was withheld, there would be nothing to fight for, and peace would be restored.

The most appropriate policy would, however, be to discontinue the grant altogether, whether the Pass be open or shut. There is little doubt but that in a short time officers from Kohat would be able to use it with perfect safety, although the Hassankhel Maliks received nothing from the British Government.

The Pass is only useful as a convenience to officers stationed at Kohat. It is essentially a peace Pass. In time of war, when it might be really useful, it would certainly be closed even though the subsidy were multiplied tenfold. If the money thrown away upon these irreclaimable savages was spent in the construction of a good road from Kohat to Peshawur, there would be no political or strategical loss to Government, while the most constant cause of irritation and danger on our North-west Frontier would be removed for ever.

PUNJABEE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, January 9th.

Since the departure to England on sick leave of the Judge of this station (Mr. Cameron), nothing appears to have been done regarding the appointment of his successor. At present the sudder magistrate does the duty, and though no complaint has been made as to the manner in which he has hitherto done the work, yet it is to be hoped that some properly qualified officer will speedily be sent. The gaol here is a large one, and is placed in charge of the Judge for the time being, and it is not possible for an official, who has the work thrown on him in addition to that of his own office, to effectually accomplish all; the position, too, is such as to render it extremely desirable to at all times have a man of some weight and standing on the spot.

The Surat water works, about which we were told so much some little time ago, appear again to be vapourific, official promises and statements must of course be always received with caution, and in this case they certainly wont "hold water." The works are still *in nubibus* and nothing, I fear, but the next monsoon will bring them down again. The why or wherefore of all this delay in a matter of such immense importance, not only in financial, but in a far more essential point, that of health to the thousands which this city contains, I do not know; but if report be true, the difficulties have no concern with levels and falls, but rather with official pumps and hollows, which any large contractor or civil engineer would neither feel or care for. This, however, I suppose, is the price we must be content to pay for the benefit of State workmanship.

Perhaps a few words about the arrangements at the Surat railway station may not be out of place, and should they catch the eye of the agent or other proper authority some good may result. The difficulty to European travellers in getting tickets for themselves, and especially for their baggage, or indeed of getting into the station at all, owing to the crowds of natives hanging about in all directions—some waiting for the train, others selling various things—is extremely great. When you arrive in your carriage, if you draw good pay—or in your bullock cart, if you are only a small "swell"—you have before you a mass of filthy natives, excited as natives only can be by the prospect of a railway journey, jabbering and running up against you, out of the road they wont get, you have to fight your way through them, losing sight of your servants and your baggage, and losing altogether your temper, with the additionally exasperating knowledge, that should your feelings lead you to enter into a giving and receiving arrangement, between the toe of your right boot and a certain honourable but nameless part of the body of the obstructive individual who so nearly upset you, there awaits you the dire penalty of the law for the (un) provoked assault. This being the case, would it not be a good thing if the Company were to appoint one set of steps (there are two, so no expense in the question) for the first, and perhaps second class passengers, leaving the other for the third class, and separating the ticket-distributing windows accordingly.

Whilst speaking of railway matters, I may as well call the attention of the Board to the great necessity of providing a few rooms for sleeping purposes at the Surat station. The journey from Ahmedabad to Bombay is a long one, and to ladies or invalids a very trying "burst" without some rest. I believe a large hotel is contemplated, but fear it will not pay until it is built, if ever

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it really gets beyond being talked about, or regular sleeping carriages are introduced. Some accommodation is surely needed here. There is, it is true, a tiffin and dining-room open, kept by a Parsee who does his best, and I think wonderfully well, considering the little support he meets with. He has a few sofa couches on which you may recline or sleep if you can, but as a private room or comfortable dressing arrangements cannot be had, nobody thinks of stopping except obliged to do so by the detention of a train or some such unavoidable cause. A small charge, which travellers would most willingly pay, would cover the interest of whatever small sum might be required to erect a building containing say, four or five bed-rooms with proper bath-rooms attached. If the Railway Company would only do this, they would really confer favour on travellers, and lose nothing by so a doing.

Having had my growl (not without good reason) and eased my mind considerably, may allude to the railway this time without injured feelings. On New Year's day the Europeans of Surat had to thank the Railway world at Amrolee for an extremely pleasant afternoon. The band of the 2nd Grenadiers was kindly lent by Colonel Schneider and the officers, and by the sweet sounds of many a favourite air well given, made those present forget for the time their Indian complaints and sorrows, and join the mirth and frolic of the hour. Everything was well arranged, creature comforts not being by any means forgotten. A number of gentlemen of Surat as well as the officers of the 2nd Grenadiers were there. To give an account of the doings would take up too much of your space: a little of everything was going on, so everybody was able to follow his own inclination. But I suppose as long as the world lasts, where young men and pretty women meet, dancing will not be omitted, and our Amrolee friends really *can* "show" some *belles* "against" any this side of India. One fair charmer in particular so completely won the heart of a young friend of mine, that he returned home quite disconsolate. It was only by judiciously administering several mixtures marked B. and S. that he could be removed from his most painful state, and at the latest hour at which his voice was heard, he was endeavouring to sing a song apparently of his own composition, the refrain of which was ever and again about "Amrolee and the Beauty."

SIND.

OUR readers will be sorry to learn that Mr. Melville is ill at Calcutta, and further that he is not likely to return to Sind, the appointment of Registrar General, Bombay, having been offered to him.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 5.

THE LATE MAJOR ARMSTRONG.—By private letters from Aden we have received the painful intelligence of the death of Major Armstrong of H. M.'s 109th Regiment, which melancholy event occurred at sea between Aden and Suez on the 4th of last month. Major Armstrong served for five years among us, and during that time succeeded in attaching many of our citizens to him. He was a daring, dashing soldier, and obtained a brevet for the valour he invariably exhibited in his encounters with the enemy when he served with the force under Sir Hugh Rose, during the mutiny. Major Armstrong will be regretted by the whole of his regiment, for he was both a soldier and a generous hearted man. He had failings, it is true, but these must now be forgotten and his good qualities only remembered. The death of Major Armstrong gives Captain Valentine his Majority, Lieutenant Forbes, Captaincy, and Ensign Shepherd his Lieutenancy. —*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE regret to hear that cholera is raging fearfully in Bhowanipore, and that several persons are daily falling victims to it. The disease baffles the utmost efforts of medicine even in cases where medical aid is given in the commencement.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 4.

YESTERDAY there was a meeting at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the amendment to the Currency Act proposed by Mr. Massey. After some discussion in which Messrs. Bullen, Dunlop, Cowie, Schiller, Moncrieff and others took part, the sense of the meeting seemed to be in favour of Mr. Massey's amendment, adding a strenuous recommendation that the coining capabilities of the Mint should be increased as soon as possible.—*Id.*

THE Government of India has sanctioned the re-imbursement of Rs. 10,200 already expended for charges incurred in connection with the departure of the three sons of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal to England. The payment is to be set off against the grant of £4,000 allotted for the whole of this expenditure by the Foreign Department, and the present disbursement appears to be the amount actually paid up to this date. The money is to be given from the Nizamut Deposit Fund, the assets of which are under the control of Government, whilst the receipts are derived from the interest accruing from the surplus which has accumulated for many years, from the sums which the Government is bound to pay to the Nawab Nazim. The interest of this money, which has accumulated to a large extent, is applied to extraordinary disbursements, like the one under notice, but no payment can be made without the sanction of the Supreme Government.—*Id.*

THE departure for England of H. M.'s 80th Regiment is held in abeyance on account of the state of affairs on the frontier and in Bhootan; but it is expected that the corps will still get away by the middle of February.—*Englishman, Jan.* 4.

THE head quarters and right wing of H. M.'s 91st Highlanders are on their way down-country from Jubbulpore, to join the left wing at Dum-Dum; where, if nothing unusual should occur, the regiment will remain until it returns to England next cold season.—*Id.*

WE learn from the Bhootan Frontier that about two hundred Bengalee and Assamese captives have left Bhootan for their respective homes; the remainder, about five hundred, who have taken Bhootea wives, on plea of having lost caste, remain in Bhootan.

We also learn that Tongsoo Penlow has disbanded the seven *pultuns* he had recruited, and has submitted to the orders of the Deb Rajah.—*Id.*

THE Artillery amalgamation is progressing, and the Bengal Batteries gradually going home. Last year the A and B Batteries, R. H. A., of [illegible]e E Brigade went to England; and now the [illegible] and D Batteries of the same Brigade embark [illegible] the same destination on board the *Shannon*, [illegible] the E Battery of the Brigade on board the [illegible]*wick Castle*; the latter vessel also taking [illegible]me about 220 time-expired men. These ships [illegible], it is expected, get away towards the end of [illegible] month. We believe that next cold season at [illegible]t five Batteries of Royal, formerly Bengal, [illegible]illery will leave this Presidency for England. [illegible]*d.*

MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. H. A. FRENCH.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman at his residence, Vepery, on the night of Wednesday last. Mr. French had been ailing since Sunday last, when he broke a blood vessel. On Monday and Tuesday there was some hope of his recovery; on Wednesday, however, a gradual change came over him, and he expired at nine o'clock at night. Mr. French was one of the few of whom it may be truly said that they spend their youth and strength in the service of Government, looking for no reward but what arises from a consciousness of duty well and faithfully discharged. Mr. French was, for a considerable portion of the latter period of his life, First Uncovenanted Assistant in the Public Department of the Government office, and in that capacity was of invaluable service to Government from his untiring and almost incessant application to public business. While the Government have lost an efficient and valuable servant, among his immediate personal friends Mr. French's death will be more keenly felt, for never was there one who to considerable intellectual ability added the more pleasing attraction of an unassuming disposition, than the deceased gentleman. Mr. French was emphatically a self-made man. With many disadvantages and privations in early life, he yet manfully struggled and attained that position among the members of his own calling which he only recently quitted with honour to himself. Mr. French was the brother of the late Mr. Thomas French, whose official services in the same office received favourable consideration at the hands of the Secretary of State for India.—*Times, Jan.* 5.

WE understand that Dr. Campbell has returned from England and has assumed the post of confidential adviser to the Maharajah of Mysore. —*Bangalore Herald, Jan.* 6.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

COLONEL M. A. S. BIDDULPH, R. A., has been appointed Commandant of the Kussowlie Convalescent Depôt, *vice* Colonel Pratt. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose time has expired.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 5.

WE announced in a late issue the very remarkable spirit of enterprise displayed on a recent occasion by the leading citizens of Lahore, with the object of starting a model farm in the vicinity. Since then shares to the amount of nearly two and a half lakh of rupees have been subscribed. Our excellent friends should now lose no time in claiming the Government support, which we can guarantee that the present liberal minded Lieutenant Governor will gladly afford.

A Committee should assemble and arrange to select a site of waste land for operations. They should address the Deputy Commissioner and seek his advice and aid.

An European officer, with taste for, and a practical acquaintance with, farming, should be invited to conduct the scheme to which we predict an early success. After the purchase of the land a well should be sunk on an average for every five acres. Cattle and implement of husbandry should be bought; and houses and sheds built at convenient distances. But first let the land be secured.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 3.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

(*From the Friend of India, Jan.* 4.)

THAT it is possible for a statesman of the highest character, actuated by the single motive of dealing out even justice to all parties, to make himself extremely unpopular, is shown by the attitude which has been recently assumed by the Parsee and European public generally with reference to Sir Bartle Frere. The indignation produced by the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Jutice Anstey, has recoiled on the Governor who appointed him, and every act, every minute, every order, of Sir Bartle Frere, are discussed with a bitterness and a pre-determination to find fault such as the public of Western India has rarely exhibited. Not only the appointment of Mr. Anstey, but his constant employment of committees, and his method of "governing," as it is styled, "upon paper," are unsparingly condemned.

It is impossible for us to conceal our opinion that this outcry is unjust. Our experience of Sir Bartle Frere as a Member of the Supreme Council of India at an extremely critical and excited period, when class was divided against class, and the bitterness of newspaper controversy had entered even into private society, enables us to speak without reserve and with, we believe, a full knowledge of the greatness and the weakness, the virtues and the failings of that chivalrous nature. As is the case with many men, who, utterly regardless of self-interest, make the greatest happiness of the greatest number their first and chief study, and who, too modest to consider themselves masters of all knowledge, are content and even desirous to learn from the representatives of the various sections of the community their wishes and aspirations, Sir Bartle Frere, in the very earnestness of his desire to do right, rouses in the minds of those with whom he comes in contact the most unjust and incorrect opinion of his motives. To listen courteously to a man has come to be regarded in India as an implied promise that the advice he is tendering will be adopted. Now, it is quite possible to listen courteously to half a dozen men pouring out one after another their different ideas upon the same subject, yet it is absolutely impossible to follow the course recommended by all. Nor is this the only manner in which offence is often given by Sir Bartle Frere. Like all men of large and generous natures, he possesses warm sympathy with his fellow men. This leads him often to betray an interest in matters put before him, which too sanguine hope converts into a promise. Considering that the plan adopted by Sir Bartle Frere—that of seeing everything with his own eyes, and hearing with his own ears—necessarily brings him in contact with numerous members of every class, and that many of these, impressed by his warm sympathising manners and conciliatory address, regard their point as gained after the first audience, we can account for that disappointment which has apparently inspired hatred, even though it may cause us to marvel. It seems hard, indeed, that in this prosaic age, the very excess of virtue should thus be distorted into a crime!

But there is another and a far more material point to be considered. People who talk about the administration of Sir Bartle Frere as being a government upon paper, forget, or choose not to remember, that Bombay is subordinate to the Indian Council. Trained in a very different, though not less practical, school, from that in which the present Viceroy rose to eminence, Sir Bartle Frere has not only to act, but to act in face of a controlling, often an opposing power, and to defend those acts against the citicisms in which thought, trained on a different system, is sure to indulge. It is this circumstance which compels the government of Sir Bartle Frere to be, in one sense, a government upon paper. It is not that he himself would not be, were he unfettered, a man of prompt and vigorous action. What he could do in that way he should, when as Member of the Supreme Council, he reconciled Lord Canning with the European community, and took in hand, in Mr. Laing's absence, those military and administrative reforms which resulted in such important savings. But, Governor of a subordinate Presidency, subject to the orders and criticism of those whose principles of administration differ from his own, Sir Bartle Frere, thus fettered, is forced as we said, to govern, in a certain sense, upon paper. The fact that his measures undergo the keen scrutiny of the Government of India, forces him to write elaborate minutes defending beforehand the scope and aim of those measures, justifying him in the eyes of the Home Government and of those who may come after him. It is our conviction that, should those minutes ever be published, the world will see what Sir Bartle Frere would have done had free action been granted him, and that those who now abuse him the loudest will be ready to admit that the "government upon paper" was not necessarily a "government of indifference."

Our own estimate of Sir Bartle Frere as a Governor differs widely from that at which our Western contemporaries and many even in Bengal have arrived. The most opposite charges indeed are brought against him. Of these perhaps that most frequently repeated and the most really baseless is, that he is a time server. And yet, with this charge ringing against him, we find that in Bombay he is unpopular with the wealthy and influential classes alone, with those Europeans and Parsees who hold in their hands all the printing power of the Presidency. By the great native chiefs, as his recent tours have fully shown, and by the masses of the people his beneficial rule is highly appreciated. The enmity of the Parsees has been mostly incurred by the appointment of Mr. Anstey. Sir B. Frere probably thought, as people in England thought after the crisis of 1847, that even Justice sometimes needs to be jogged. No one, at any rate, could affirm that the appointment was a job. It is worthy to be remarked that on the few occasions on which Sir Bartle Frere has been allowed freedom of action, he has been eminently successful. The details of his administration in Sind during the mutiny are far less known than they deserve to be. They were, however, acknowledged at the time by the present Viceroy, and they received the most cordial approval from Lord Stanley. Lord Canning's Government became popular only when he consented to look at things through the spectacles of Sir Bartle Frere. He infused reality into administrative reforms, and he threw oil on the bitterness which at that period had cankered the society of Calcutta. We are not blind to his faults, but even they arise from the very goodness of his character. He never can bring himself to see faults in others until they are proved, as it were, with a legal precision. He is, perhaps, in consequence, little too liable to allow himself to be led by plausible men, whom he trusts somewhat too implicitly, and who take advantage of his confidence to work out their own ends. Compared, however, with the guileless and trusting nature of his character, with that true chivalry of feeling which would induce him to sacrifice himself rather than abandon one iota of his principles, these faults are but venial.

When Bombay returns to her senses and learns the whole extent of the difficulties he has had to contend with, far from sneering at the "government upon paper," she will marvel at the quiet energy, totally devoid of display and fuss, which in spite of every obstacle, has made the administration of that Presidency under Sir Bartle Frere, the most successful in its history.

ENGLISHMEN AND THEIR VITALITY IN INDIA.

(*From the Friend of India, Jan.* 4.)

IT is not easy to say, in a word, in what the prosperity of a nation may chiefly be said to consist. Negatively, its prosperity does not consist in extent of territory; nor in the number of that people; nor in the mode of government; nor even in collective wealth; although each of these may be amongst the causes, or the results, of its prosperity. Probably the best answer that has been given is, that the prosperity of a country depends on its vitality. That vitality has an infinite number of ways of exhibiting and developing itself. There must be vitality in the soil; in the climate; in the people; in the Government; but of all of them by far the most important is vitality in the people.

Whether India is the country in which the vitality of the Saxon race has been most tested, and has borne most fruits, is fairly open to question. Perhaps it is premature to institute any such enquiry at present. Empires are not founded, any more than Rome was built, in a day. Many generations must pass before any one may decide on the stability of such a power as ours is in such a country as India. Yet it is not premature to decide that the growth of any power depends upon its vitality: above all, the growth of a governing, ruling, power in a strange country, amongst a variety of nations and tribes who are aliens to us in their religion, their language, their characters, their habits their modes of thought. The peculiarity of India is its immense antiqity. This alone so utterly separates it from North America, or Australia, as to permit of no analogy between the British colonies in those countries and the British rule in India. Yet if with giant strides those colonies have progressed, because they who left their fatherland carried along with them the germs of success in the energy, the perseverance, the invincibility, the tenacity of purpose, which have made England what she is; in these respects India will no doubt be found like to them. There may be many causes which have tended to retard the progress of the British race in this country,—two certainly and not the least of which are caste and climate; but, if we have had difficulties to contend with, which no other country in the world would have found for us, and, in consequence, our vitality and prosperity do not appear to have been so decided in India as they might have been, there can be little doubt that no other European race could have done more or better than we. It would be ludicrous to assert that Frenchmen, or Russians, or Spaniards or Portuguese, or Germans, or Italians, would have exhibited a greater measure of vitality in themselves, or have elicited a greater degree of it from the natives of India.

If, therefore, we may reasonably congratulate ourselves on what has been already effected in India, for ourselves, for the people and for the country itself, it is certain that all that has been done is but merest beginning. In no country where civilization is in its infancy—which is the case in India as regards Western civilization—is it possible to foresee what is in store for it, when even those means that have been already set in motion have been for a few generations in operation. But, even now, it is certain that one thing would be fatal to our progress, as the pioneers of a more wholesome civilization than India has yet seen—namely, our losing, or laying aside, that *sine qua non* of our prosperity, which has been here called our vitality. If this be so, one object for the Government unceasingly to aim at is this—that nothing shall be done that they can help, to induce any diminution of that prime cause of prosperity amongst the large majority of those to whom they necessarily have to look for ensuring it. They are the Europeans, now settled here, whether permanently or for a time. They are, so long as England holds the place in India she now holds, the life blood of the country's prosperity. On their vitality depends our maintaining that position, and hence, the increase of Europeans of a right sort of men, active, intelligent and painstaking, is a thing to be earnestly desired by all who have at heart the welfare of India. All are useful, be they merchants, or planters, or missionaries, or engineers, or land-owners, or artizans, or tradespeople—workers of whatever sort, who will import into this country those energetic and business-like habits so long the characteristic of the British workman. Nor the less necessary is it, that those who hold offices in the several departments of the State, maintain, in the performance of their several duties, that vitality which ensures those duties being done in the best possible way.

It is, however, to be feared that various causes are in operation, tending seriously to weaken that vitality amongst many of those who are the salaried servants of the State. A strong feeling of discontent, already ripening into distrust, has been growing up, which, whatever be its chief cause, it would be vain to deny and dangerous to disregard. It is not to be confined to one class, though it is prominently entertained by those who knew India before the rule of the Secretary of State. This discontent has arisen amongst officials, not from any want of interest in their work, but from the belief that they are working for hard masters. Their vitality is sapped because they distrust their pay-masters. It is not one class, as has been already said, by whom this distrust is keenly felt; nor is it one code of laws; nor one set of rules; nor one decision, which has generated it. It is the last drop that overflows the full cup. Nor is it liberality to a few, that will cure the distrust of numbers. Liberality after all is a less telling and a more expensive virtue, in the long run, than are fairness and equity.

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes"

is now, by an unfortunate combination of causes, the first thought that comes into the mind of every servant of Government on hearing of some new edition of favours about to be heaped on the class of which he is one.

Hence, to improve the vitality of English officials in India, it were well if this feeling of mistrust could be by any means overcome; if the officers of Her Majesty's Government were won back to the assurance that, whilst the State demands good and faithful servants, it also knows how to treat them; that it scorns to tithe mint and anise and cummin, while it neglects the weightier matters of justice and equity; that it has no farther wish or thought, of risking the vitality of those who serve it, by giving them good cause for distrusting its favours, disbelieving its promises, and doubting its word.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(*From the Indian Daily News, Jan.* 4.)

A MEETING of the Chamber was held yesterday to consider the Bill now before the Supreme Council which contemplates certain alterations of the Currency laws.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, the hour for which the meeting was convened, the Hon'ble J. Bullen took the Chair, there being present amongst others the following gentlemen:—the Hon'ble D. Cowie, Messrs. Dunlop, Goodenough, Moncrieff, Schiller, Duff, Ralk, Agabeg, Whitney, Rome, Cochrane, Preston, by which it will be seen that the mercantile community of Calcutta was fully represented.

The Hon'ble Chairman in opening the meeting alluded to its being one at which all interested in the consideration of the Currency question had been invited, expressing his satisfaction at seeing that there were gentlemen then present who were not members of the Chamber, and thus he trusted the subject would receive full ventilation on the occasion. In the remarks he was about to make he desired that it should be understood that he expressed only his own personal opinions which he would do as briefly as possible, knowing as he did that the views he entertained were not those held by many present. The Hon'ble gentleman then reviewed the legislation on the question since 1859, when Mr. Wilson, in one of his earliest measures dealt with a Government issue of coin, pointing out that one of the principal features of that measure was that the issue department of the mint should in future receive from merchants the bullion they offered, giving them the full value in coin. How the same relative position between Government and the importers of bullion was maintained under the Act of 1861, but that since July in that year parties bringing silver to the mint were entitled to receive its value so soon as it was essayed. Calling attention to Mr. Wilson's reasons for the change, the Hon'ble Chairman read one of that minister's minutes on the subject, subsequently explaining his (the Chairman's) views on the proposed alteration. While admitting that his sentiments were not those of the majority of the Committee he pointed out wherein they differed. He could not hold that there was any analogy between the position held by the Bank of England in its issue det partment and that of the currency departmen of the mint or presidency banks of India, and therefore considered that any reasoning based upon that assumption must be faulty. The Hon'ble gentleman proceeded to point out the differences which he recognised and requested the opinions of any present, upon which

Mr. Dunlop said he had gone carefully through Mr. Massey's speech on the introduction of the Bill; that he found the Financial Secretary candidly admitting that the main alteration contemplated in it was stated as a convenience to Government and as a charge on it. He (the speaker) holds the affair a paltry one for the Government to take up, and after several further remarks which we regret to say our reporter was unable to catch, Mr. Dunlop referred the position in which the Bank of Bombay was placed when to meet two crores and ninety lacs it had but ninety lacs including forty-one lacs of bullion. He attributed blame to the Government and pointed out that the importers of bullion were merely so many links in the chain of commerce; that if they participated in the profits derivable from their transactions they did so only in common more or less with all others of the community and in conjunction with Government itself although the benefit to Government might be slow in its accrument. Whether the meeting adopted his views or not he (Mr. Dunlop) considered that it ought to urge on the Government the necessity of very carefully considering the steps it proposed to take, and that the Chamber ought to protest againt the injury which may be sustained by shippers of silver from abroad and importers here, should Mr. Massey's bill be allowed to pass. He would hand to the Chairman an amendment to the original resolution. (This and the resolution were subsequently withdrawn in favour of the one ultimately passed.)

Mr. Abendroth thought that the alteration in this law proposed by no means objectionable, provided Government kept sufficient coin and bullion in store; but he wanted to know why the standard should continue to be one of coin. He held that the expense of coining was an unnecessary one, amounting in all to as much as four per cent., or four lacs on every crore, which he regarded as useless now that Bank Notes were introduced. He would admit that the coinage of certain quantities for small change was necessary, but he denied the necessity to be as now adopted.

The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Dunlop, pointed out what he viewed as the difficulties to which the Government were subject in dealing with the question, and explains that Mr. Massey only desires to modify the present law to be placed in a position of safety regarding the important question of the currency as at present existing. We understand the Government not to require to avail itself of the clauses of the proposed Act but to be put in a position to do so should it find itself in such a state that it cannot comply with the existing one—that if circumstances compel a departure it should be a legal one. After combating Mr. Dunlop's opinion that there had been recklessness, he pointed out that the real difficulty, if Mr. Dunlop's views could be carried out, would rest in this that the bill had been introduced only after a great deal of consideration and that inasmuch as the subject had been referred to Sir Charles Wood his impression was that the Government would not listen to the opposition. In conclusion he pointed out how large had been the recent importations of bullion, showing the excess to be something like a million sterling a month above the capacities of coinage possessed by the Indian mints.

Mr. Schiller next addressed the meeting, and admitting how serious would be the result of opposing the Government in its present dilemma, wanted to know what security there was that they should not find themselves in a similar one on a future occasion; what remedy did the Government propose to prevent its recurrence? He (the speaker) held the truth to be that the Government was not prepared to meet the increased requirements of the country. He (Mr. Schiller) had good reason for believing that by the expenditure of about one lac of rupees the amount of coin turned out in our mint could be increased from six to ten lacs a month. Expressing his wish to support Mr. Massey in all that was feasible he was followed by

The Hon'ble D. Cowie, who declared his intention to vote for the original resolution in preference to the amendment of Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. Moncrieff considered that in this matter the interests of the public and those of bullion importers were identical. After referring to the Bill he expressed his views that it would be wrong to allow of the Bill becoming law without ample notice. He proceeded to review the nature of the Government coinage monopoly, pointing out wherein he recognised the wide difference between it and the monopoly in opium—pointing out that the importer of bullion was free to take it elsewhere than the mint, but yields to the authorities the sole right for a certain cost to do what the importer cannot get done elsewhere. While he holds that the commercial community may justly complain of the opium monopoly not so with the monopoly of coining a thing which can only be done as a Government affair by large amounts being from time to time locked up. He (Mr. Moncrieff) held that the public having for a long time past been accustomed to receive cash for bullion, it would be a great injustice suddenly to withdraw the privilege. It would be an injury to all who had a right to look for that cash, and therefore he considered that three months' notice should be given before such an alteration be made, and the mints put in a condition to meet the requirements of the period; whereupon—

The Chairman pointed out that the difficulty which the Government foresees may occur within the next three months. The Government seeing this acknowledges its awkward position, and under a sense of responsibility asks for this Act. He (the Chairman) admits that the real remedy exists in a very large increase of the mint's power, but points out that many months must elapse before the necessary machinery could be imported and set going, and that meanwhile the emergency is pressing.

A desultory conversation here ensued ending in Mr. Doulop saying that he must oppose the amendment last and pointing out how frequently the Government had been shown that the appliances of the Indian mints entirely failed to meet the requirements of the period.

The Hon'ble D. Cowie explained how serious would be the position of all concerned if at any time two crores worth of bullion are sent in and only a lac of coin can be returned, and was followed by Mr. Ralli, who called attention to the question of how profitable the coinage has been to Government, and after some general remarks amongst which the Hon'ble Chairman suggested that should the Bill be thrown out and a sudden demand for coin above the powers of the mint follow, the only course open to the authorities would be to refuse the necessary assay. He would be driven to this course in self-defence, and for his own part he held it far better that it should be open to the importer to get his bullion assayed at once and coined as soon as practicable rather than have it refused an assay. After a further conversation the following resolution, the one originally proposed, was unanimously agreed to, the amendments being withdrawn.

Proposed by the Hon'ble D. Cowie and seconded by P. D. Ralli, Esq.—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed alteration in the Currency Bill is one which should, if carried, be acted upon only in cases of real emergency, and that to prevent such emergency arising for the future, the Governor General in Council be strongly urged to introduce without delay such improvements and extension of the Presidency mints as may be equal to the large importations which now so frequently occur.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

(*From the Indian Daily News, January* 4.)

OUR good friends of the Western capital look forward to the time when their city will occupy a far more important position than has hitherto been accorded to it. With a pertinacity which is creditable to their faith, they stick to the idea that Bombay must become much more important than any other city in India, even if it does not become the capital city and the seat of Government. Its geographical position lying nearer to England is one of its great advantages. Even when the Railway system of India is completed, on the main lines at least, the capital will be three or four days further from London than is the western city. To do the people of Bombay justice they seem to have more spirit to improve their city than at present seems to characterise Calcutta. We are aware that in many respects Bombay is behind Calcutta, some people say as much as fifty years. Gas has only just been introduced there, but it should not be forgotten that gas in Calcutta is not yet fifty years old; and we have not yet any water works except bheesties, and here and there an old ale cask mounted on wheels, or square boxes similarly turned into engines, for watering the streets. And even these efficient machines have to be filled by hand from the aquaducts, instead of the water being distributed under pressure. Considering that Calcutta has been the head quarters of the Government for so long, and Bombay merely a provincial city, the comparison is scarcely a fair one. Latterly there has been a disposition in Bombay to do something for the city. Perhaps less has been done in reality owing to the reckless spirit of speculation, than if more consideration had been given to their wants, and less pretentious schemes introduced to public notice. The very extravagance of some of these schemes has had a bad effect, in causing people to turn away from *bona fide* projects that would really have improved Bombay and paid the promoters in the end. It would almost appear as if some of the people had been taking stock of the position of the port of Bombay in reference to its possible future. If they cannot draw the Government there, they are resolved to give themselves every other advantage which may be derived from making their harbour a naval station, and affording facilities as a port such as cannot be had at any other part of India. Hitherto they consider they have occupied a position of comparative isolation from not having in their rear those facilities for water communicátion which would enable them to distribute the products of Europe to the interior; and in return to localise the comerce of Western, Central and Upper India in their port. But they now see that the extension of railways renders them independent of rivers, and that by offering facilities they must draw trade both ways. The marvellous increase of trade in Western India has shown them the necessity of doing something; and a project has been started to construct deep docks on the eastern side of Bombay, which will afford shelter, and allow facilities for docking the largest vessels either of the Royal or merchant service. The local press says,—"The foreign commerce of Bombay is clogged with extra charges and costly sacrifices of time inseparable from twice loading and unloading all the traffic of our port." We need not say how applicable these same remarks are to Calcutta. The "extra charges and costly sacrifices," and we may add the needless delay and destruction which this system involves, are a standing reproach to both cities. The scheme for docks above named has met with the general approval of the Home Government, which is willing to give all the land needed for the purpose, and has met the project altogether in a different spirit to that which has prevailed in India, in reference to projected enterprise on a large scale. Bombay will, doubtless, derive great advantage from these *bona fide* undertakings. The increase of the trade of Western India requires increased facilities, and Bombay surely possesses the means of providing them. But it has been well remarked that until seagoing ships can lay themselves alongside a proper warf having tramways connected with the railway system, the port of Bombay will be in an unfinished state." This is equally true of Calcutta. What railways are to Western India, railways and rivers are to this city. We have the advantage of both, which focalise the trade of Eastern India in Calcutta; and wherever the political capital may be placed, on the heights of Simla, or on the plains above Nassick, as suggested by Mr. Campbell, it scarcely seems possible that Calcutta should cease to be the commercial capital of India. It is clear, however, that so far as the port is concerned, it lacks most of the facilities which a port of such importance ought to possess. Our reports of the Small Cause Court bear ample testimony to the difficulties and losses that constantly arise from detention of cargo boats, delay in shipments, division of responsibility, and other causes incident to the present system, if system it can be called. Wharf walls for seagoing ships to lie alongside, and tramways connected with the railway system, are as needful for Calcutta as any other port, and we should be glad to see this question taken up with becoming spirit. Little, indeed, has yet resulted from the protracted Commission that sat so long ago, although there is some talk of a River Trust being formed; and a Bill for that purpose has been spoken of as likely to be introduced into the Bengal Council. But it was also hinted that the Trust might be given to the Municipality, which would at once be fatal to it. We really do not see why these improvements should not be carried out by some of the companies which have offered to do the work on their own responsibility, and on much better terms for the public and the shipping interests than they will ever get from the Municipality. All these projects have been checked by the same policy which has systematically stagnated India by discouraging the enterprise so much needed here. An absurd and culpable jealousy of the "interloper" has inflicted injury upon India, which it will take years of enlightened administration to repair even when we are well rid of a Government which acts persistently upon the principle of the "dog in the manger." The Supreme Government systematically discourages projects that would greatly benefit the country, and prevent or mitigate those periodical famines which destroy the people by thousands, and the Bengal Government trusts "to stimulating public spirit" by inflicting increased fines upon offending garry-wallahs!

AUSTRIAN DOMINION IN ITALY.

(*From the Daily News, December* 4.)

ONE of the worst effects of Austrian domination in Italy was the spirit of enmity and estrangement which it caused between the Italians and the Germans. We might illustrate this fact at length from history. But it is as well to avoid raking up the wrongs of the past, and to confine our interest and attention to the present time. Within the last half century Germany has become united in a commercial sense. From the Baltic to the Alps customs lines were abolished, greatly to the advantage of all the States, but far more to the advantage of those who had near access to the sea. The former came to enjoy the benefits of free trade in all directions, but the South Germans found their open connexion with the North counterbalanced by a wall of separation and prohibition, which shot them out even from their old relations with the countries south and east of them.

On no country did this weigh so heavily as upon Bavaria, a flat and fertile country at the foot of the Alps, and naturally desirous of free interchange with the mountainous region which touches it. The Tyrol abounds with excellent wine, quite sufficient to supply Bavaria, which grows not a grape, but which could exchange its corn and general agricultural produce for those of the mountain. But an impassable wall arose between them, and through the Austrian Zoll-haus there could be no interchange or communication.

Then there was the Danube, a great highway, which nature framed as the communication of Central Europe with those seas which bathe its shores and form the ports of the East. But whilst the Rhine, and the Elbe, and even the Vistula became more and more open to exports from the main lands which they traversed, the Danube has remained virtually closed to all travellers except a few in search of change and the picturesque.

Whilst Austria, by its political system and narrow monopoly of the navigation of the great river, thus shut out Germany from the East, the occupation of the Alps by the same empire excluded Germany from its natural relations with Italy and the Mediterranean. Although Austria's possession of the plains of Germany ends with the Inn, its hold of the mountains extends to the Lake of Constance. The plains of Lombardy also belonged to it whilst Piedmont itself was ruled by kindred powers and in a kindred spirit. Owing to this the Germans did not feel the want or see the advantage of free communication with Italy.

Within the last few years, however, there has been a revolution in political geography. Lombardy is no longer Austrian. Piedmont is no longer a family fief. Italy offers a large produce far more important, both of them, than the Tyrolese Alps could offer. Then if the South German consults his map, he finds Genoa much nearer than Hamburg, offering moreover an opening to and from the Mediterranean, which Hamburg and the North German ports cannot give. The cry which has since arisen amongst the South Germans for commercial relations with Italy has become such as no Government could resist. Fortunately for the fulfilment of this desire there was no opposition in North Germany. Narrow and retrograde as is the Prussian Government in political matters, it is not so in trade legislation. It wishes to do away with the barriers between Italy and Germany; and although M. de Bismarck himself may advocate and press this more from enmity to Austria than for German profit, still he lends his support to the movement.

It is fortunate that the crown of Bavaria is at present worn by a youth who troubles himself little with political affairs. Had there been a monarch surrounded by a court, and open to the influence which Austrian envoys exercise upon ruling families connected with Vienna by marriage and by policy, Bavaria would have been slow to admit a measure so disagreeable and inimical to the Emperor. But the Cabinet of Munich had seen from late events that nothing was to be gained by following Austria, or by expecting from it a liberal or manly policy. The time has not long gone by when Bavaria offered to quit the Zollverein, in order to form another with Austria, and thus to withdraw South Germany from the great Commercial Union of the North, in order to tie its fate to Vienna and the South. Austria would not make the requisite concessions and sacrifices, and the scheme proved abortive. In its commercial war with Prussia, Austria was, during the last two years, stoutly supported by Bavaria. But all this has vanished. The Court of Munich has not only joined the Zollverein, but abets the recognition by Germany of the Kingdom of Italy, and the opening of commercial relations with that, now the first Power of the Mediterranean.

Austria, it will be said, still holds the Tyrolese Alps, and may bar the way. The Tyrol, however, has no issue save into the Venetian territory at Verona. Its passage into the Valteline is far too difficult for commerce or for a railway. But Bavaria touches the Lake of Constance, and possesses a port thereon. Its railways are complete thither, whilst the Swiss railways issuing from it are completed to Coire. A railway over or through the Alps by the Splugen or the Luckmannier is considered highly practicable, and the communication between the South German cities and Genoa is an achievement which must be consummated at no distant day.

We have discussed the facilities of opening commercial relations between Germany and Italy. The results to trade are no doubt important, but those which must take effect in the sentiments and opinions, political and social, which each country entertains respecting the other, are more important still. In all the late negotiations, and as the price of her many genuflexions, Austria has not gained the support of one important German Power for the maintenance of her Italian possessions. It may at once be asserted that, without German help, Austria cannot hold them. If German opinion declares that it is better for the peace, amity, and prosperity of the two great countries and races that the one should hold no portion of the soil of the other, Austria must submit. And she will do so more honourably before a German verdict than before Italian threats. The time, no doubt, has not yet arrived. But the thick-coming events of every year accelerate and prepare the way for what is as just as it is inevitable.

WITH THE LORD MAYOR ON HIS OWN DAY.

(*From All the Year Round, Dec.* 2.)

I SPENT a whole day lately with the Lord Mayor of London, and the day I spent with him was his own day—the ninth of November. I had often seen the show from the outside, standing among the crowd, and been rudely pushed back, as one of the little boys "who hadn't got no money;" but now I was about to walk up, walk up and see the live lions at feeding-time. I went in with an order, and, as it oddly happens to "orders," I had one of the best seats, and was enabled to see everything. I complied with the kind injunction to come early and be in time, and arrived at the Guildhall at ten o'clock.

As I am about to relate all that I did and saw on this memorable day, it may be convenient to divide my narration into "heads." There are four of them. Firstly, I breakfasted with the Lord Mayor; secondly, I lunched with the Lord Mayor; thirdly, I rode in the procession (not in armour) with the Lord Mayor; and fourthly and lastly, I dined with the Lord Mayor. This brief synopsis will not only serve to keep me to my text, but will, I trust, give the reader a proper notion of my importance, and bespeak respect for himself, and interest for my subject, at the outset. Shakespeare has been much commended for his skill in arousing curiosity at the very opening of his play of Hamlet with a portentous conversation about a ghost, which is to appear shortly. So, when I open my civic pageant with breakfast in the Guildhall, I am in hopes that my audience will keep their seats until the curtain falls upon the banquet. I cannot promise them a ghost at the feast, but I can venture to say that the procession in the third act has been carried out with due regard to splendour combined with dignity; that the dresses and properties are new and gorgeous. and that the banquet scene in the last act has been got up on a scale of magnificence never before attempted, and utterly regardless of expense.

Theatrical parlance is not inappropriate here, for the preparations going forward at the Guildhall at ten o'clock are strongly suggestive of the last rehearsal (with scenery and properties) previous to the production of the grand spectacle. A crowd of workmen are busy in the outer hall and corridors, laying down matting and carpets, hanging up flags and festoons, arranging guns and cutlasses in fancy devices over the doors, setting out pots of flowers and boxes of shrubs, nailing, sawing, planing, and hammering, showing the greatest activity, but yet giving little assurance that "it will be all right at night." Here I encounter the Lord Mayor's committee carrying white wands, all appearing to be rehearsing the same part, as if it were Hamlet that was going to be done, with fourteen Poloniuses; here also I find the sword-bearer and the mace-bearer standing at the wing, ready dressed to "go on," and apparently muttering their parts. Proceeding onwards through a grove of painters' steps, and piles of matting, and tubs of aloes, and other plants not yet allotted to their places, I suddenly enter the Guildhall, and find a legion of waiters laying acres of damask cloth upon a vast perspective of festive tables. Now I am behind the scenes indeed! Who can say that he has seen the Lord Mayor's cloth laid in the Guildhall on the ninth of November? You may have been invited to the banquet, my friend, and seen the Hall when all was prepared and ready, but these mysteries you have never been permitted to gaze upon. Let me assure you, then, that the Lady Mayoress was not in attendance to give out the linen and the plate. The platebasket would have been a little too heavy for a lady's arm, for on this occasion it was a waggon. As to the tablecloths and napkins, they were brought in on the shoulders of stout porters, in bales. There were enough of those bales to have loaded Whittington's ship without the cats. I promised not to introduce ghosts or anything unpleasant, but I cannot help observing here that a great banquet, whether it be given in the Guildhall or in a front parlour in Twopenny Town, bears a certain resemblance to Death. It is a leveller. The Lord Mayor and Tomkins are equally driven to employ pine-wood trestles and school-forms. Every one, when he gives a very large party, goes beyond the resources of his establishment. So I beg of you not to lift up the cloth to see what it covers, but to have faith that your legs are under mahogany. When the grace has been sung and the covers have been whipped off the turtle tureens, you will be all served the same as regards those great essentials, the victuals. Being at liberty to roam wherever my fancy guides, I observe that all the tables are laid out alike. Two plates, a commensurate number of knives, forks, and glasses, to each person, and a little gilt fruit-stand to every six. The cloth is laid in military order and with military precision. The regiment of waiters advance at the word of command, and execute "plates;" at another word of command, they advance and execute "glasses;" at another, "flower-stands;" and so on. A word as to the waiters. The faces of many of them are familiar to me. I have been served by them at all kinds of feasts in all kinds of places. Yonder is a man who at one time has served me with pâté de foigras in Belgrave-square, at another has brought me a plate of veal-and-ham-pie at the Crystal Palace, at a third has helped me to boiled leg of mutton and turnips at the periodical suppers of the Slap-Bang Club in Long Acre. I remember he told me once, confidentially, while he was helping me to the 'ock (reduced duty) at a genteel party in Hoxton, that he had a large family, had seen a deal of life, and had once waited at Buckingham Palace. Here is another, who has retired from my chair in London to answer my call a day or two after in Liverpool; who has sprung up at my side at Inverness, and whom I have found picking the crumbs from the table of a Fleet-street eating-house on my return, as if he had never left Fleet-street in his life. The ubiquity of waiters is very remarkable. And the contemplation of this characteristic of the tribe leads me to make another sombre remark in spite of myself. How like are waiters to undertakers' men! The same waiters help the rich and the poor alike to live; and the same undertakers helped the rich and the poor alike to their graves. Let me now put the skull out of sight, gild it, and turn it into a drinking-cup.

I pass through the centre of the Hall, ascend a flight of steps, and find himself at what I may call the cross-roads of Guildhall. If I bear to the right, I come to the reception-rooms of the Lady Mayoress; if I turn to the left, I arrive at the kitchens and store-rooms; if I hold straight on, I am beguiled to imagine that I am at Spithead, seeing an iron-clad proceeding to sea. For here there is a "set scene," which the stage carpenter is now hurrying to completion. I turn to the left, and peep into the kitchen and store-rooms. The turtle is already bubbling in a hundred pots, and there are shells enough to furnish a Roman legion with shields. Here is a store-room filled with cakes and jellies, another devoted to fowls and pea-hens and pheasants ready trussed for the spit; a third, a very large apartment, is purple with hundreds of bunches of hothouse grapes. Grapes on the floor, grapes on the chairs, grapes on the tables, grapes on every ledge and shelf. Nothing else showing except the pure white wood on which the luscious fruit is laid. Here is a room that appears to be strewn with ingots of silver and nuggets of gold. Have I strayed into the cellars of the Bank of England, or has the enchanter let me down into the genii's cave? Well, no; it is neither silver nor gold, but something which on silver can buy—the champagnes, regally crowned, of Epernay of the Veuve Clicquot. Pish! The treasures which Alladin's lamp revealed were tinsel compared to these. What were his rubies, his diamonds, and pearls (considering how the market must have been overstocked in his part of the country), to the bright bubbling juice of the grape, which is ready at the touch of the pincers to leap forth from those sweet mouths, in sparkling fountains of inspiration! Rub me no lamps after this! Twist me wire, draw me corks! Let Alladin rub; be mine the pleasant conjuration to cut the twine; let Ali Baba say "Open sesame," the signal of my heart's desire is "pop." Clap on the stone, magician, and keep me here. I don't want to come up and take these jewels to market, I can enjoy them where I am. A flitting thought of the Happy Valley calls to mind the Doctor's resonant locution—the "potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." This is not fringe, but what the successful fringe-making will achieve.

Which, you will please to understand, is an allusion to the fact—of which he is justly and honourably proud—that the present Lord Mayor of London is a fringe-maker. Nothing that I saw on this (in my calendar) red-letter day gratified me so much as the honest pride which the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and all the City magnates took in the trade and commerce by which they had gained wealth, and attained to eminence among their fellow-citizens. I must be allowed to say this, and I say it from my heart, that a more unaffected, hearty, jolly set of men, I never had the pleasure of meeting—except (I hope the exception will not be resented) among the aristocracy of birth and rank. I had an opportunity before coming to the Guildhall, of witnessing preparations for certain private festivities, which proved to me that Lord Mayor Phillips was a worthy representative of the Old English gentleman who,

While he feasted all the rich,
He ne'er forgot the poor.

It was a holiday at the Lord Mayor's warehouse in Newgate-street, and the industrious apprentices, male and female, were busy draping the stairs and walls with flags, and laying out the countless counters, not with fringes and rare fabrics for the inspection of the public, but with a variety of good things to eat and to drink for their own delectation, and in celebration of the high honours to which their master had that day attained. The Lord Mayor himself and his sons were there, taking a lively interest in the preparations, and all thoughts for the grand ceremonies of the Guildhall were postponed until the domestic rejoicings were duly provided for. It was a scene for the pencil of Hogarth. The industrious apprentice had become Lord Mayor of London, and here were all his own industrious apprentices preparing to rejoice in the scene of that industry which had been the stepping-stone to his success. The shelves to-day are laden with sirloins of beef, and savoury pies, and jellies, and fruit, and all sorts of good things. And mind how you kick under the counters! You will not kick sleeping apprentices here, but you may break champagne-bottles. They are going to feast here in style, I can tell you. I am loth to tear myself away. I should like to remain and celebrate the occasion with the apprentices.

To return to the Guildhall. In my absence the waiters have executed several more manœuvres. Pine-apples have taken up position, sponge-cakes and jellies are in rank, front and rear, and pigeon and grouse pies have formed square, to resist the heaviest and hungriest knife-and-fork squadrons. Two pulpits have been erected, one on each side of the principal entrance to the Hall. Is the Archbishop of Canterbury going to ask a blessing from one, and the Archbishop of York to return thanks from the other? I am about to make inquiries, when I am summoned to breakfast. The scene of the refection is one of the council chambers. The guests are aldermen, common councilmen, members of the Lord Mayor's committee, and the present chronicler. When I had breakfasted, I was at liberty to saunter about again, and wandering from room to room among workmen still hurrying to and fro with flower-pots, and pictures and statues, and articles of furniture, I completely lost my topographical bearings, and became a mere piece of human flotsam. On the strange shores on which I was cast up, I saw many remarkable things. I think I must have touched the West Indies, for one island was covered with pine-apples; another, which glowed with golden pippins, was no doubt the Hesperides. At Dorking I found all the fowls dead, with their legs turned up in the air; and there was a strange country where the birds had no feathers, but only a rosette of white ribbon in their tails, to fly with. There was an additional peculiarity about these birds. They carried their heads under one wing, and their livers under the other. When, at last, I was cast up in a place where there was a picture of Queen Caroline, I was recalled to the knowledge that I was still in England, and somewhere very close to Guildhall in the city of London. Where else but in this stronghold of sturdy sentiment and honest fair play, would they have hung up a portrait of Queen Caroline in one of their best rooms?

Every time I turn into the great hall, I find that the army has executed another manœuvre; and the field of the cloth of damask is almost fully marshalled with all the pieces de resistance, large and small. I distinctly heard a table groan, and six waiters hearing it too, went and shored it up, and told it to keep quiet. I wonder what those two pulpits are for—can they be——?

"Lunch is ready, sir?"

I am carried off to more eating and drinking, and the mystery of those pulpits is still unexplained. I am ushered into a small apartment which is crowded with aldermen, and sheriffs, and chaplains, and legal dignitaries in wigs. I am the only person in mufti, and I feel that I ought to have a gown, or a gold chain, or a wig, or something to entitle me to be where I am. But the civic dignitaries don't appear to think me in the way, and don't look "who the deuce are you?" at me, and by many kind attentions, I am encouraged to feel that I am a civic dignitary myself. We wait a little time, when suddenly there enters the well-known gentleman in the fur cap, who carries the sword; also, the other equally well-known gentleman, who carries the mace. Behind them follows a gentleman usher with a white wand, who announces the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, who appears for the first time in the state robes of his office. If you ask me how he looked, I answer that he looked jolly. There was a hearty shaking of hands all round, many bluff congratulations were interchanged, some jokes were passed and then without ceremony, or order of our going, we trooped out into another apartment to lunch. It was a plain substantial feast of roast beef and boiled potatoes. I did not think I wanted any lunch, but I was told by an experienced person that the procession was a trying ordeal, and that I had better "lay in a good solid foundation." So I accepted the seat that was kindly offered to me by the Lord Mayor, and fell to. I should have thought that his Lordship would have been too much occupied thinking about all he had to go through, not to mention the speeches he had to make, to take any notice of me, or anybody else. But no, his dignity and his duties sat lightly upon him; and I say again, he was jolly. He asked me to take wine, he asked me to join him in a loving and warming cup of hot elder wine, to keep out the cold—for "I should find it very chilly in the carriage." He was collected enough and thoughtful enough to remember that the cavalry officers had ridden all the way from Hounslow that morning to command his body guard, and sent out for them to share in the feast. The young swell in the red coat, who sat next to me, said he never was so thankful for a slice of beef in his life. "And wasn't the Lord Mayor a brick for thinking of them?" If we could only have stopped round this lunch-table, I am sure we should have spent a very pleasant afternoon. A little longer, and we should have got poking each other in the ribs, telling each other our family affairs, and inviting each other to dinner at our respective family mansions. But the sword of the Damocles in the fur cap was eminent over us, and when the sword pointed the way, we had to follow.

All the persons about to figure in the procession are assembled in the outer hall, where they hang, with coachmen and footmen, on the stairs, until the City Marshal—who appears to be the twelve-foot model of all the military heroes whose portraits we see in Freemason's Halls—shall have arranged some little matters of precedence. I have an opportunity here of inspecting the Lord Mayor's six footmen, who are just putting the finishing touch to their new and really handsome light blue and gold liveries, by pinning on to each other's breasts white favours as large as the crown of my hat. They are all very proper and tall young men, and I am pleased to see that they are exceedingly nervous, as becomes modest worth, sensible of the responsibilities of a high occasion. It struck me that I had never detected Jeames of Berkeley-square exhibiting any nervousness on any occasion, but rather that I had always found him resolutely determined to swell out his breast, bend out his calves, turn up his nose, and look coldly and majestically down upon everybody, his master included. It struck me, too, that the Lord Mayor's footmen were the sort of modest, right-minded young men who would take a shilling in the spirit in which it was introduced; and being satisfied of this, I did not think it necessary to put them to the test.

F. M. Anak, of the Anakim, marshalled us very speedily, and having been taken charge of by Mr. Common Serjeant, who is good enough to supplement the favour of representing me in parliament, by giving me a seat in his carriage, I find myself, much to the hurt of my modesty, taking the pas of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the Lord Mayor himself.

And now for the next three or four hours, so far as I have any personal observation of what is going on, Mr. Common Serjeant and your humble, but on this occasion highly dignified, servant, are the heroes of the day, the sight which the multitude have come out to see, the cynosure of millions of eyes. There is a mounted brass band before us; there is a mounted brass band behind us; there is a policeman at each window, and two troopers, with drawn swords in their hands, are making their chargers whisk the people back with their tails. Once more I feel that I ought to have a gown, or a gold chain, or a wig, for the people are all craning their necks to look at me and muttering and I am afraid that what they are saying is not respectful. Luckily I cannot hear them for the bang of the drums and the fanfare of the trumpets. Do you want to know what it is to ride in a procession and be stared at by a million of people, with drums beating, and trumpets blaring, and horses prancing, and sabres gleaming? I will tell you. It was like going out to sea in a boat for the first time. I wasn't used to it; I wasn't sure about the safety of the thing; I was not comfortable. I felt my heart beating rather faster than usual. It wasn't pride. To put it mildly, I will say nervousness. When I saw how the streets were packed with human beings, that the very walls of the houses were stuccoed over with faces, leaving nothing visible but living and breathing humanity, as if the town were built of men, women, and children, instead of bricks,—when I had contemplated this marvellous sight for some time, I was struck with a grotesque thought of Pharaoh passing through the Red Sea. I will say that Mr. Common Serjeant is Pharaoh, I am his prime minister, and here we are, passing through the divided waters of humanity. I am in morbid terror—the word is out, I can't help it—of the fate of Pharaoh, and that the parted waters of humanity will meet and swamp us. I get used to it by-and-by, however—as what will not a man get used to? talk about the eels!—and conceive the horrid design of looking out for my friends, and astonishing their weak minds with sight of myself figuring in the Lord Mayor's Show! I am speedily able to carry my design into execution. I see a friend at a window. He sees me; he falls back as if he were shot! I am seen by many friends, and this is, in every case, the effect I have upon them. Each one falls back with a gasp, as if pierced in a vital part by a bullet. But it is when I am seen of my enemies that I have my greatest triumph. Their vanity makes them forget for a moment that I am their enemy, and they are my enemies; and, just to show their friends that they know somebody who is hand in glove with the Lord Mayor, they make me a bow. I need not say that I treat them with triumphant contempt. A publisher of mine saw me, and I made a note to ask for more money for my next literary performance. I feel satisfied in considering that I have got it. I count the increase beforehand.

Being *inside* the Show, of course I cannot tell you how it looked *outside*, but all whom I have heard express an opinion, say that it was the most orderly and dignified procession that has been seen for many years. I was assured before starting that this was certain to be the case, as the Lord Mayor had courageously determined to dispense with the men in armour, whose habit of getting drunk and tumbling off their horses had, on previous occasions, seriously interfered with the solemn course of the pageant. As the cits don't like anything which savours of saving money on this occasion, his Lordship conciliated the prejudice, by spending the cash which the men in armour usually cost in decorating the Guildhall with flowers and shrubs, which were certainly a deal prettier and a deal sweeter than encased troopers redolent of rum.

In about two hours from the time of starting, we arrive at Westminster Hall, where the civic dignitaries, in their silk stockings and their court pumps, are kept standing on the historic, but cold, flags longer than there seems any necessity for. On squeezing up the stairs leading to the courts (at the tail of the dignitaries, who are awfully huffed,) I find that the delay and obstruction have been caused by Mr. Briefless, who is here in full force. The whole Briefless family are here, all in their wigs and gowns, put on simply as an excuse for being present in the best places in the Court of Exchequer during the presentation of the Lord Mayor to the Barons. I was really pleased to see Tom and Jack Briefless in full forensic rig; for I thought to be sure, they had got briefs at last; but the way that Tom put his tongue in his cheek when I asked him, convinced me that the "cause" of his being there was not on the list. I thought the Barons in their scarlet gowns, ermine collars, and flowing wigs, looked very grand and imposing. I have seen very few dignitaries in their robes of office, seated in their chairs of state, who did not remind me of suppers at the theatre. Even the Speaker of the House of Commons, as I before observed in this journal, is apt to call to my mind Mr G. J. Smith trying Janet Pride at the Adelphi. But the Barons of the Exchequer provoked no such comparisons, except as regards one very jolly-looking Baron who was in face and the twinkle of his eye, exceedingly like Mr. Paul Bedford. But certainly the Barons of the Exchequer were awe-inspiring, and one could not but be respectful, in thought as well as in demeanour, in their presence. The manner in which the Chief Baron delivered his address to the Lord Mayor was exceedingly dignified. He sat in his chair all the while, with his hands laid one upon the other, and bowed his head gracefully to point his remarks. It was quite regal. I am not very sure what the ceremony was, for the Briefless family blocked up my view; but I think the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, if not sworn, were in some way invested with their office, and I distinctly saw Tom Briefless start and turn pale when the Lord Chief Baron invested a good-looking Sheriff with the power of arresting and keeping in custody all such persons as the courts might decree judgment against.

From the Court of Exchequer, the civic dignitaries trooped away into another, to pay their respects to the judges; but I was not able to follow immediately for the Briefless family, who always stopped the way.

By-and-by I step into the carriage with Mr. Common Serjeant, and away we go again, with "See the Conquering Hero," which I feel refers to myself and my learned friend, and Rule, Britannia, Britannia (with big drum emphasis), Britannia rules the waves (cymbals), and a row and a row and a row dow-dow, and the Bri—tish Gren—a—diers. Ear-piercing pipes, clash, jerk, bang, hurrah—British? constitution, rights, and liberties, bulwarks, Magna Charta, Temple Bar, Bow-bells, Wat Tyler Domine dirige, Gog and Magog, glory, liberty, fraternity, and festivity, hurrah! Before I descend from my chariot at Charing-cross (where I fly from the intoxicating scene to prepare for another intoxicating scene, the banquet), let me make one little remark, with regard to the apparent condition of the people who thronged the streets. The majority belonged to the poorer classes; but during the whole journey from the City to Westminster, where I must have passed in review at least half a million of people, I did not observe one single person who was not comfortably dressed and decently shod. I looked hard for a person without a shoe to his foot, or a coat to his back, but I could not see one. I saw nothing to shock the feelings of a person who was riding in a luxurious carriage and was presently going to feast upon all the delicacies of the season. It was not a cold, shivering mob; it was a warm, comfortable mob. It was not a hungry-looking mob. It had either had its dinner, or was going to have it when the show passed. There was no sign of anxiety as regards victuals. I am not going to argue that there are no poor, destitute, hungry, miserable creatures in London; I merely make a note of the general aspect of this great mob as it appeared to a not unattentive observer. I leave conclusions to be drawn by others.

The Banquet! A few minutes before six, my chariot (two red wheels picked out with black, driver sits behind, coat of arms a crown, *or*, and the legend in Arabic, 13,076) sets me down at the grand entrance of the Guildhall. I present a card like an illuminated panel—probably on the model of Gog and Magog's cards, and an emphatic rebuke to the "no card" of the shabby world more to the west—and am bidden to enter. Chaos has given place to order. The halls and corridors are neatly draped, the pictures are hung, the statues have taken up their places, the flowers and shrubs have been tastefully disposed around them, the gas is lighted, and the stage is clear to begin. Everything has "come all right, at night," as it always miraculously does, spite of the morning appearances to the contrary. I pass up the grand corridor through a grove of red, white, and blue, reminding me that Britannia is the pride of the ocean, the home of the brave and the free. I enter the grand hall. The last manœuvre has been executed. The Field of the Cloth of Damask is duly arranged and set out, and only awaits the assemblage of the valiant knights and ladies fair. A splendid, gorgeous, dazzling scene, but I am not permitted to house and admire, am again on the point of asking what those two pulpits are for, when I am hurried onwards by the crowd. Up a flight of steps, through a crush room, up more steps, sharply to the left, and I am in for it: "Your card, sir?" I give it and then in tones of thunder, "The Honourable Mr. All-the-Year-Round!" The Honourable Mr. A. Y. R. approaches a dais, on which are standing the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and their pretty daughter. He bows, receives a pleasant recognition from the Lord Mayor, and is thus fortified for an effective backing out of the presence. Having myself safely passed through a trying ordeal (which took me unawares), I proceed to the bottom of the stairs, and take a cold-blooded delight in watching others. The *very* grand folks are coming now, and their arrival is announced by blast of trumpet. Standing here at the foot of the staircase, where a policeman on duty, with a raised pie, a pheasant, a jelly, and a dish of grapes under his nose, is suffering the tortures of Tantalus, I see them all as they pass up, and note how they are received.

"The Right Honourable Earl Russell!"

Cheers and a thunder-clap of applause.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer?"

More cheers, and another thunderclap of applause.

The cabinet ministers come in official uniform—blue coat with a great deal of collar—the judges in their scarlet gowns, wigs, and squareblack caps, suggestive partly of college, and partly of passing sentence, and a few public functionaries appear in court dress, one of the most distinguished-looking personages being Sir Thomas Henry, the chief magistrate, whose suit is a black velvet. And for an hour and more the trumpets continue to sound, and the distinguished guests, male and female, continue to pass onwards, in a glittering stream, towards the reception-room. Dazed by the ever-shifting kaleidoscope, and almost blinded by the blaze of diamonds, I seek to relieve my eyes by turning them upon the two pulpits, which have so deeply excited my curiosity. At that very moment, four strong men were placing Bibles upon the cushions. They lay the huge books back upwards, and I am still more curious. Presently, two persons ascend. They wear no gowns. Are they of the dissenting persuasion? They turn up their cuffs. Are they muscular Christains going

The pulpit drum ecclesiastic
To beat with a fist instead of a stick.

No, they are carvers, and the big Bibles, back upwards, are barons of beef!

All the trumpets are sounding at once, the guests are settling into their places, and the singers in the gallery are clearing their throats to sing grace. At the first note, five hundred people who have sat down prematurely get up again simultaneously, and the effect is curious. Their simultaneous sitting down, when the grace has been sung, is equally curious, and I should like them to do it again. I am not at all eager for the turtle, you perceive. The fact is, the extraordinary sple[illegible] of the scene, the majestic grandeur of the Hall, the[illegible] vista of gaily-dressed guests resembling parterr[illegible] flowers, the glitter of the gold and silver plate, and th[illegible] like effect of the lamps, have so lapped up my finer [illegible] that my grosser appetite is submerged and forg[illegible] My wildest fancy, stimulated by the Arabian Night[illegible] never imagined anything more gorgeous, more spi[illegible] more fairy-like. What the Guildhall was like on [illegible] occasions before it was restored and beautified, I canno[illegible].

If I had not, with the corner of my eye, detected a [illegible] man fishing out from the tureen all the pieces of gre[illegible] for his own plate, it is probable that my trance would [illegible] lasted until the turtle had been removed. But seeing [illegible] I spake, and demanded turtle. I had it—twice. Not [illegible] to ask for soup twice; but can't help it; besides, [illegible] enjoy spiting that greedy young man. Don't believe [illegible] one who tells you that you don't get hot things at the Lord Mayor's banquet. The turtle was hot, the pea-hen was hot, the guinea-fowl was hot, the potatoes were hot—and floury. I had so many hot and nice things that I quite forgot to ask for a slice of the baron of beef. I could not have had a daintier, better served, dinner if I had specially ordered it for four, of Gunter. As to drinkables, I had cold punch with the turtle, and champagne with the pea-hen, and Madeira with the guinea-fowl, and hock with the partridge-pie, and port with the cheese, and sherry with the Nesselrode pudding, and claret with the filberts, and I might have had beer, had I been disposed towards that beverage, which I wasn't.

Towards the close of the feast, when the Lord Mayor and the gentlemen at the head of the table were beginning to look thoughtfully towards the cloth, and nervously pick threads from it, as if they expected to find ideas in the warp and words in the woof, I am favoured by one of the Lord Mayor's sons (to whom I take this opportunity of tendering my warmest thanks for many hearty attentions) with an admission to the gallery. From this elevated position, at the end of the Hall, seated upon Magog's toes, I am enabled to view the building and the assembled company from a coigne of vantage which has no excelsior except the crown of Magog's head. Here, too, I listen to the speeches as well as I can, but the only speakers I am able to hear are the Lord Mayor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose every word, even at this distance, is distinctly audible. I wonder if anybody ever before sat upon Magog's left foot and made a dessert-table of his pedestal! There is a very secure and convenient place for a bottle of champagne behind the tip of his wooden sword—nobody can see it from the front—and the hollow of his foot affords an ample place of concealment for a dish of almonds and raisins. I saw something behind Magog—but there, I mustn't betray his secret; it would be shabby, considering the intimacy he admitted me to.

Here I sat, with a friend, listening to the murmur of inaudible speakers and the ringing notes of very audible singers (notably Mademoiselle Leibhart: though why she should think the Cuckoo suitable to the occasion I can't imagine), until the figures in the kaleidoscope begin to drop out, and the blaze of shifting colours grows thinner and fainter; and as the scene gradually fades out before us, my friend and I grow philosophical, and moralise about life and the vanities of the world—not forgetting that there is some champagne left in the bottle—finally coming to the conclusion, by a process of reasoning which I am unable now to trace, that it is a fine thing to have plenty of money, and be able to have real turtle and guinea-fowl for dinner, and ride home in our own chariot instead of the hack cab to which our Alnaschar's vision is now melting.

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BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.
CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.
Board of Directors.
Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.
Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.
The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.
The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.
Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.
PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Join Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manage

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bmbay 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. ,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશ્યુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 1d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ „ ... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 17th November 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.}
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. }The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES {London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
Do. On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)
धी बांक अफ हीन्दुस्तान, चीना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up.......................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.................................... 100,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.. The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......The National Bank.
THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Four „ „ .... 2s. 0¾d. „
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¾d. „
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0¾d. „
One „ „ .... 2s. 11¾d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland and Ireland......... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe............ 1s. 11¾d.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.......................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th October 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865 P. H. HOWLETT, Manager

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2 rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. „
„ 3 „ 2s. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d. „
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Petle.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c. for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies —
Madras............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... „ DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... „ DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... „ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ...... „ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... „ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... „ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... „ ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... „ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........... „ DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, and THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.
All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

FOR SALE, ex Troop ship *Agamemnon* from London:—
York Ham.
Berkley Cheese.
Compressed Preserved Vegetables.
Butter in 7lbs. Jar.
Preserved Potatoe.
Dessicated Milk.
Essence of Raspberry, Oranges, &c.
Best Lavender Water.
Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and MANECKJEE,
No. 18, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, FRESH PARMESAN CHEESE IN CUT.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has this morning exposed for sale, by retail, a very good and fresh Parmesan CHEESE; just arrived by the last Overland Mail, at Rs. 1-4 per pound. Apply to
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Next to Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Bombay, 14th December 1865.

FOR SALE.—TWO PRINTING MACHINES.—One Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited) premises, Byculla, some superior Australians made kiping covered Saddles with Bridles, &c. Price Rs. 100 each.
These Saddles deserve the attention of owners of Australians, because ordinary English made Saddles do not fit thes Horses.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.
JUST LANDED.
A very handsome and fashionable new four-seated Boat Sociable on C springs, lamps, pole, and shafts, by McNaught and Smith.
An elegant double-seated new open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Thorns.
One handsome Park Phaeton, with lamps and shafts, by Thorns.
JUST LANDED.
A very handsome and fashionable new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Aldibert, Long Acre, London.
One Ditto Ditto with reversible seat at back, silver furniture and 4 lamps fixed to the body, and splash board, pole bar, and shafts, by Henderson & Co., of Glasgow.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of best Silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
29th November 1865.

FOR SALE.
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.
2, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON WOO& DHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*
A very light and fashionable English-built Waggonate with Moveable Tops to make a Dog-Cart with lamps, shaft, pole, and steel pole, chains, by Newton, Long Acre, London.
A ditto handsome full size Meniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.
A very small Landow Socieable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shift by Thorn.
Just Landed.
A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab. painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.
The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it of of no use to him at present.
A very neat and light four-seated Cab Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Pntent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.
Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*
A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Euamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.
Just landed ex *Oberon.*
One small and light new English built Miniature Broughams with circular Glass in Front with Lamps, by S. Marks.
Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.
Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.
Just landed ex *Naval Brigade.*
Just landed ex *British Nation* and *Helen Scott.*
One New and light Park Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by F. and W. Thorns.
Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.
A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.
(*The Property of an a Officer*)
A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.
A second-hand small Mnniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front wifh lamps and shaft in perfectly good orders.
ALSO,
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.
A first-rate second-hand English-butlt high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.
HORSE FOR SALE.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A serviceable Dark Bay, strong Shigram Horse aged 6 to 7 quite and perfectly sound, this Horse to be seen on a day previous notice to the undersigned.
A very small second hand Meniatnre Brougham with Circular Glasses on Front with Lamps, pole, and shaft, by
ALSO,
Few verv best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles by E. Davis, few silver Mounted, very handsome Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Whips.
Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.
Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*
A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.
A new and light Paulunqnin Shigram Price Rs. 600.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.
A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.
A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.
Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.
ALSO,
Several other Carriages &c., &c.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 9th January 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years empathically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FOR SALE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
Cornhill Magazine for December... ...	0	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long	5	12
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A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine	12	8
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Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
Trench's Synonyms of the New Testament. New edn. 1865	8	0
Story's Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, foreign and domestic: 6th edition, 1865, carefully revised and considerably enlarged by I. P. Redfield, LL. D.	24	0
Stonehenge's The Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle ...	8	0
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, 7th edn. 1864.	5	12
Popular Songs and Dances for the Guitar, in 3 books.	3	8
100 Exercises, Studies, and Extracts for the Violin...	1	12
Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Edited by V. Novello ...	1	8
Reynolds' Agnes; or Beauty and Pleasure. 2 vols...	9	12
——— The Young Duchess	4	14
——— The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir ...	3	12
——— Rosa Lambert	4	14
——— Edith Heron: or, the Earl & the Countess. 2 vols...	9	12
——— The Loves of the Harem	3	12
Waltz—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent	2	0
Galop—The Burlesque. By Jas. Cassidy... ...	1	8
Song—What are the wild waves saying? Duet ...	1	8
——— A Voice from the Waves	1	4
French in a fortnight without the aid of a master ...	0	8
Plays—Shooting the Moon. Catching an Heiress. Two Heads better than one.—Each	0	8
Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion	2	0
The Prem Sagur—Original text	25	0
Ditto Eastwick's translation	10	0

ALMANACS FOR 1866 FOR SALE.

The *Times of India* large Almanac	7	4
The *Gazette* ditto	7	4
The Small Almanac from both Presses ...	1	10
The *Daily Post* Almanac	2	2

(These prices include postages to any part of India.)
1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a new and upper storied HOUSE, capable of accommodating two or more Families. Situate at Grant Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For particulars apply to S. D. ESPERANCE.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Coloael BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET,—A Good Godown. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.
Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continueto be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed ,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	....	262,977	19	11
Do. do.	1861	....	292,402	19	11
Do. do.	1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. do.	1863	....	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		....	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.........................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq...........................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq......................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq................................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.......Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.........................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq...................London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq...................London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq................Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.........................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.....................Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund..................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834.*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.
The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided betwen the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietarn Company, and without attempting a rash competitioy with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 11th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.
Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*
A superior London Miniature Brougham with shafts, pole and lamps.
AT 1 P. M.
A good Surat Milk Cow.
One second hand Brougham.
And any Carriages or Horses offering.
SALE OF PIECE GOODS &c., IN PIECE GOODS MARKET.
IN RE RUNSORD NUTHOO, insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee:—
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 P. M., at the Shop of the above named insolvent, in Piece Goods Market, a quantity of Piece Goods, &c.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A handsome Buggy with Horse and Harness.
A Phaeton with Do. Do.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:
1000 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
800 „ „ Shirtings.
900 „ „ Jaconets.
1500 „ „ T Cloth.
An Invoice of 81 Cases superior Oilmanstores and Perfumery from the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London.
OILMANSTORES.
Durham Mustard, Salad Oil in Pints and Decanters, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Imperial Hot Ditto, assorted Sauces, French Essence, Tart Fruit, Jams and Jellies, Mixed Orange and Lemon Peel, Patras Currants, Muscatel Raisins, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c., &c.
PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.
Peppermint and other Lozenges of various kinds, assorted Comfits, Seidlitz, and Soda Powder, Permanent Ink, Calomel, Sulphate of Quinine, Magnesia, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epso, Essence Ginger, Camomile, Ginger, Peppermint, Spirits of Hartshorn and Lavender, Laudanum, Balsam, Copiaebebs, Pincture of Myrrh, Brandy Bitters, Codliver Oil, Essence of Roses, Marichalbi, Verbena Boquet, assorted Essences, Smelling Salts, Lavender Water, Eau de vie, Milk of Roses, Shaving soap and Paste, Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Bear's Grease, Maccasar Pomade, Marrow Oil, Circassian Cream, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Powder Puffs, Soap, &c., &c.
AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, the well known residence situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the Egutpoora Railway Station, the Property of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors of the Thull Ghaut Railway:
The House contains a Dining Room, a Drawing Room, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and a Study, and a Verandah 9 feet wide, covered with thick Coir Matting and fitted with chick blinds all round. The Stabling for 3 Horses. In the front of the House is a very tastefully laid out garden full of choice plants. The ground belonging to the property covers an area of nine acres or thereabouts.
N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned.
SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."
On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.
SALE OF BRITISH BARQUE "WATER LILLY."
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P. M., the British Barque *Water Lilly*, 580 tons, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, with her masts, sails, yards, boats and riggings, &c., as it is now lying (without her Cargo of Salt in her bottom) by order of Hajee Mohamed Seedick, Agent of Messrs. Hajee Jackariah Mohamed & Co., the Mortgagees, on account and risk of the Mortgagor.
AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.
Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—
Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.
N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.
The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.
For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.
SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, near the Boree Bunder Station, removed there for convenince of sale, the Property of Messrs. WYTHES and JACKSON, the remainder of their plant used in the construction of the Thull Ghaut Incline, consisting of Contractor's Rails, Bar Iron, Quarry and other Bars, Anvils, Vices, Smiths' Tools of all kinds, Blocks, Crabs, Chains, Lifting Jacks, Weighing Machines, Waggon Wheels, Axle Pedestals and Axles, Iron Work for Crabs, also Quarry Traversing and Travelling Cranes, large Iron Buckets, Wood, and Cast Iron, Patent Fuse and a quantity of Contractors' Tools, consisting of Picks, Powras, Sootkees, Square, Round, Chipping and Small Hammers, Crow Bars, Lever, Iron Drill, Steel Bars, Wedges, Vices, Screws, Cross Cut Saws, Augurs, Adzes, Bill Hooks, Cart Chains, Grind Stones, Anvils, Bellows, Brick Moulds, Dumpy Levels and Stand, Teakwood Carts, and sundry other Stores.
Descriptive catalogues are published and will be had on application to the undersigned.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
A few casks remaining.
A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.
Bombay, 11th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.
SILVER PLATE.—The undersigned have a large stock of solid Silver and Electro-plated Wares on hand, consisting of Silver Cups, suitable for Racing Shooting Prizes, Silver Mugs, Tea Services, &c. &c. &c.

	Rs.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Dishes with hot water dish, moveable handles to form four separate dishes, round pattern. Per pair from..................	Rs. 125
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer, and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, Gadroon pattern, handsomely chased handles and feet. Per pair, from	150
Best Electro Nickel Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, handsome beaded and engraved pattern, with engraved shield for crest or monogram. Per pair, from	175
Tea and Coffee Services, richly Electro-plated on white metal. Per set, from............	65
Richly-plated Tea Pots, newest patterns. From ...	20
Coffee Urns, Loysell's patent, richly engraved and thickly Electro-plated on white metal Grecian pattern. From Rs. 40 to	65
Drinking Cups (Tumbler shape) Engine engraved, gilt inside with shield and garter for crest or name	15
Champagne Bottle-holders to fit any size bottle, beautiful designs. Per pair, from................	20
Richly Electro-plated, chased, and engraved Waiters. 8 inch ....From Rs. 15 each.	
10 „ .... „ 20 „	
12 „ .... „ 26 „	
14 „ .... „ 32 „	
16 „ .... „ 40 „	
Dessert Knives and Forks with richly-plated or pearl handles and engraved blades, in French polished mahogany cases of one doz. Knives and one doz. Forks. From........................	45
Fish-eating Knives and Forks for one dozen persons, mahogany cases. From......................	50
Handsome French pattern Electro-plated Chamber Candle Shades with straight glass. Per pair	18
New pattern Decanter Labels, of the best silver plate, with chains:—"Port," "Sherry," "Claret," "Gin," "Whiskey," "Brandy." Each	3
Egg Frames, richly plated, two Egg Cups and Spoons, and two Muffineers for Pepper and Salt.	2
Bachelors' Cruet Frames, for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Salt, new pattern........................	25
ger Pots with Strainers, in the newest and best Buttaigns. From	25
Fish Carvers, in cases, per pair. From.............	20
Decanter Stands, Electro-plated. Per pair............	12
Carlton Breakfast Frames, richly plated, for Pepper, Mustard, and Salt........................	16
The new Egg Warmer for 4 or 6 Eggs. Rs. 20 and...	25
Richly Chased Muffin Dishes...	20
American Shakers, two Cups fitting tightly together, for making iced drinks........................	18

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

Holloway's Pills are decidedly the best remedy for all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the liver and kidneys. They act with so decided an effect, and yet so gently, that people of the most delicate constitutions may take them with the most perfect confidence. They do not contain a single grain of mercury or other noxious substance, being composed exclusively of rare balsams. They are, therefore, equally safe and efficacious, and as a family medicine, nothing yet invented or discovered can be compared with them for a moment. With these inestimable Pills at hand, together with the printed directions affixed to each box, no other medical advice or assistance can be needed in any ordinary case of sickness.

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